

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

Consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

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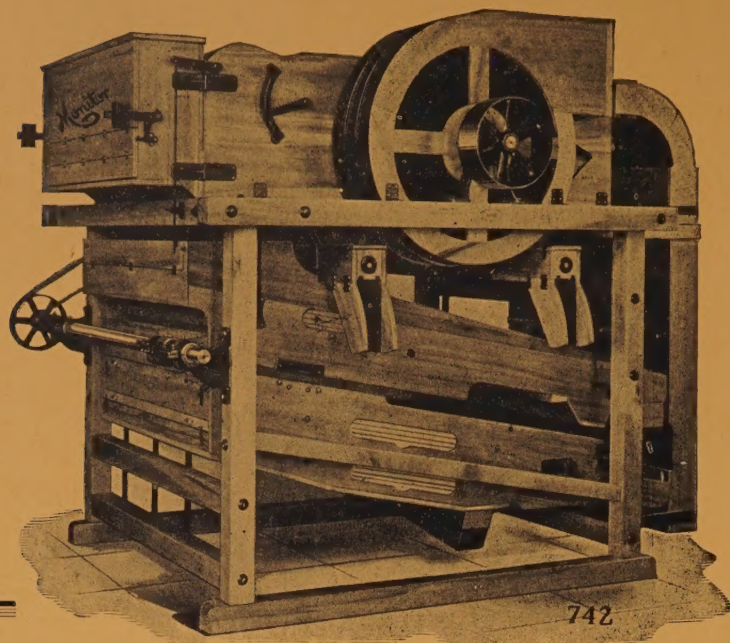
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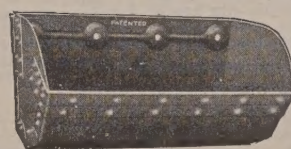
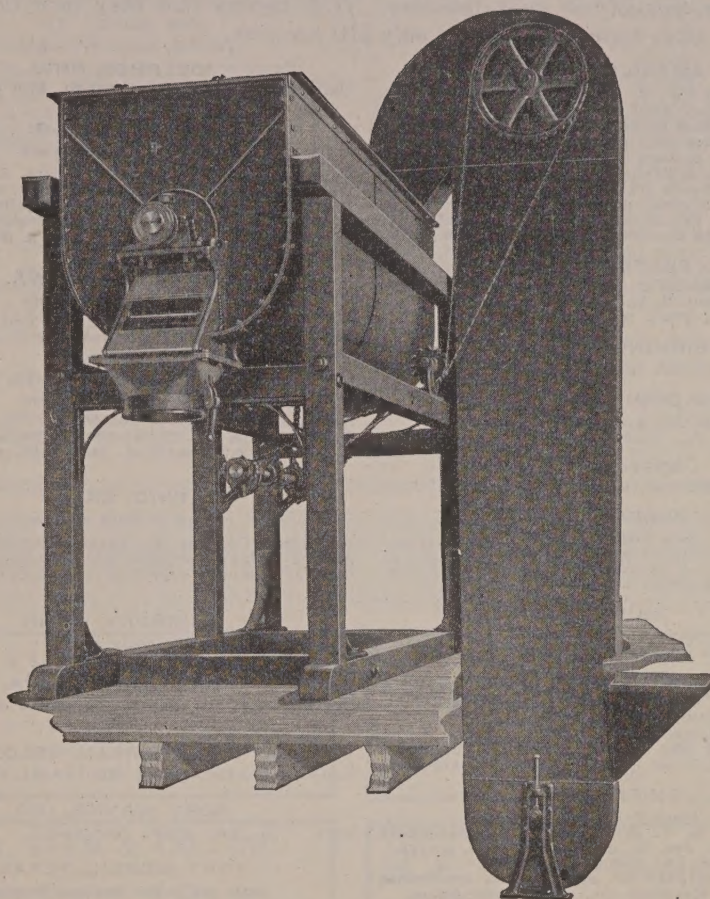
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Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Uplike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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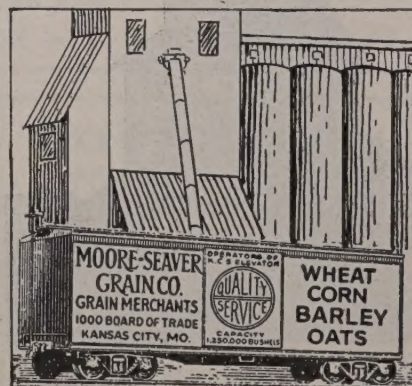
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Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
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A long established house, energetic, enterprising and alert for your interests.
Let us handle your consignments
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see that I do not miss any copies of
your paper, as we enjoy reading it.—
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awaited those who "listened in" to get the election results on November 4.

A big surprise awaits those who have never installed a

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You couldn't imagine such a result as took place on November 4, and it is impossible to know the results of operating an elevator with bins equipped with the

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until after you have operated with it.

Grain and mill men who lease storage space are or ought to be interested in storing grain in bins equipped with the

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as it will save them money on storage charges because of eliminating unnecessary turning expense to determine the condition of the grain, and they can also obtain weekly reports from the elevator showing just what the condition is, and thereby be the judge as to when to and when not to turn their grain.

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However Large, in High Water?



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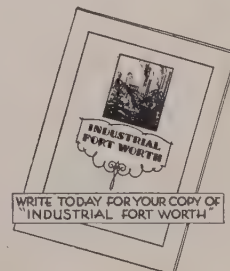
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There are 100 dealers in Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange.

The Fort Worth market is the fastest growing grain market in the United States.

Receipts have doubled in the past five years.

They will double again the next five.



12 AIR LINES

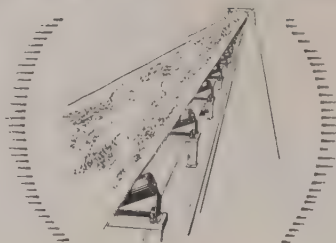


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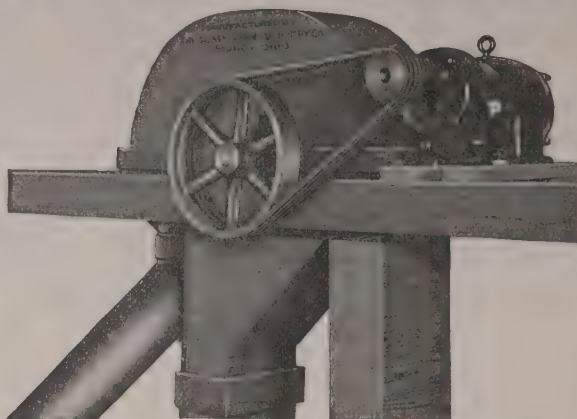
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Improve YIELDS and QUALITY of Wheat

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PETERSON SMUT DESTROYER

This simple, sturdy device attaches to the side of your elevator and makes use of existing equipment. It requires no power to operate, yet thoroughly coats seed wheat with copper carbonate dust at the rate of 700 to 1,000 bus. per hour.

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Grain cleaners driven by eccentrics
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Motor with a belt one inch wide!



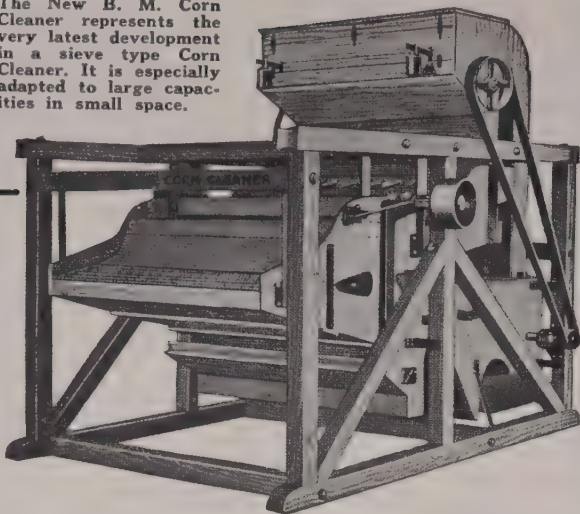
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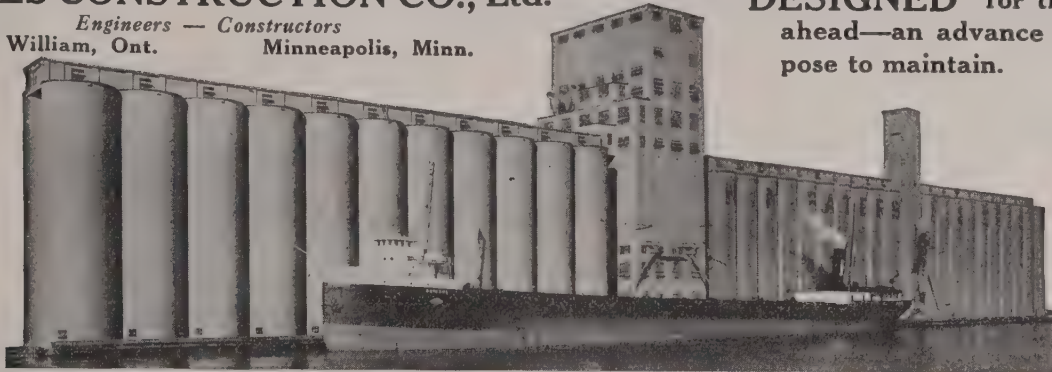
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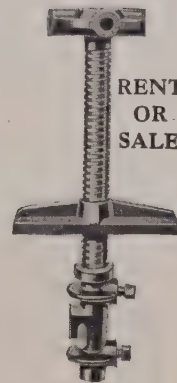
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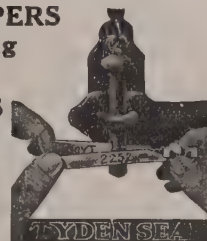
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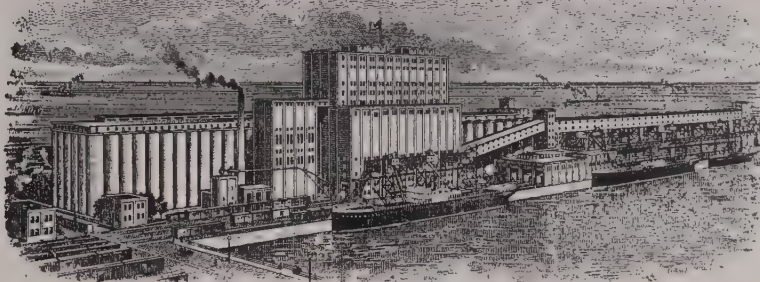
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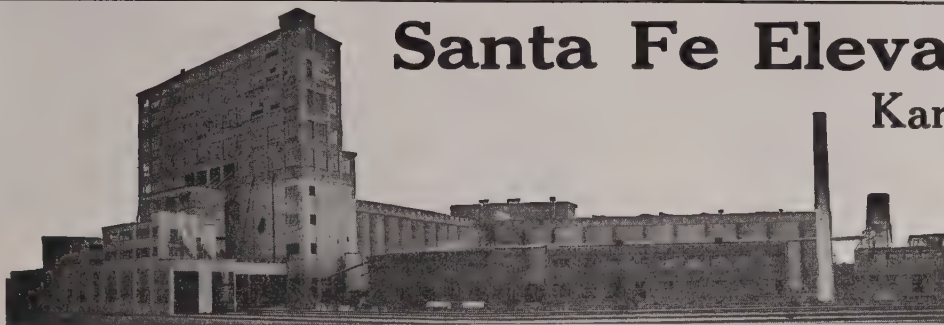
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6,500,000 Bushels

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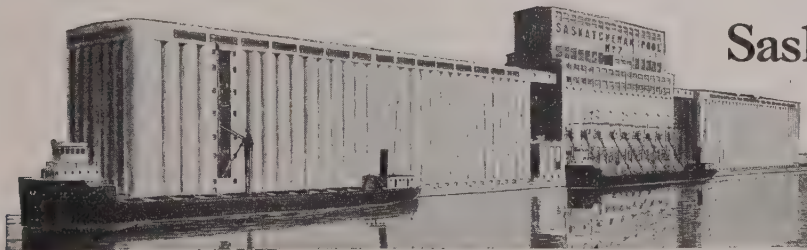
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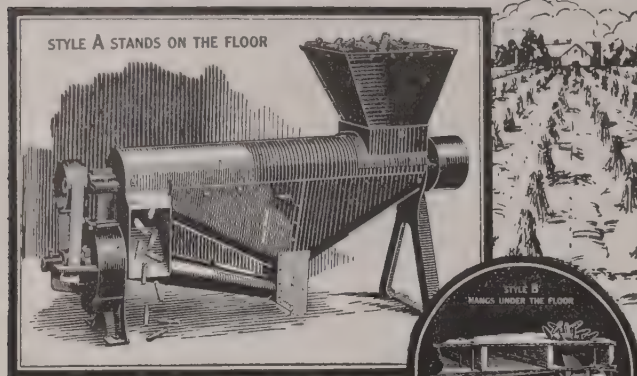
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Ask for Quotations on Your Work

TRIUMPH CORN SHELLER



The Triumph will shell any kind of corn that can be shelled by machine. Its capacity is 75 to 100 bushels of shelled grain per hour. Its power requirement is only 5 horsepower. It has only two moving parts and needs no attention except periodic oiling. For more than 40 years it has set the standard for economical shelling.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
6248 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, O.

Representatives for the Dominion of
Canada
PEACOCK BROTHERS LIMITED
Montreal

Bartlett - Snow
Two styles fill all needs

A copy of the Triumph Corn Sheller Catalogue will be mailed without charge.

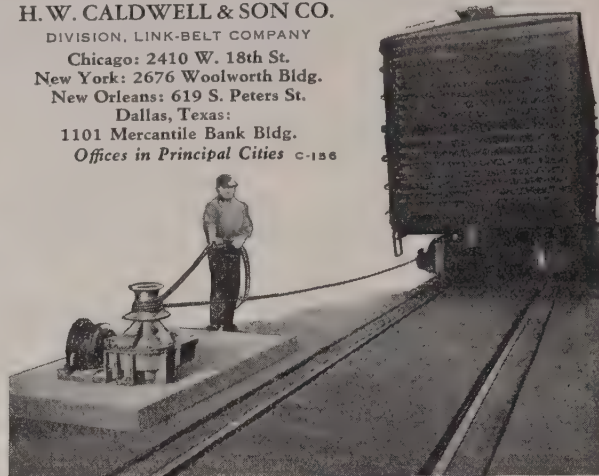
SPOTS R. R. CARS Q · U · I · C · K · L · Y

Use this electric car spotter for moving railroad cars. Pulling in any direction it will move from 1 to 6 cars. It saves time and money and speeds up a heretofore slow process. Carried in stock for prompt shipment. Send for a copy of Folder No. 992.

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.

DIVISION, LINK-BELT COMPANY

Chicago: 2410 W. 18th St.
New York: 2676 Woolworth Bldg.
New Orleans: 619 S. Peters St.
Dallas, Texas:
1101 Mercantile Bank Bldg.
Offices in Principal Cities C-155



CALDWELL

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ALLIGATOR

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

STEEL BELT LACING

Scientific Alligator Steel Belt
Joining Lacing holds the belt in a vise-like compression grip. Prevents ply separation at belt ends. The smooth flexible joint is reliable in service and has great surplus strength. It rocks on oval faces of the sectional hinge pin.

Quickly and Easily Applied
with only a Hammer

Combines the efficiency of an endless belt and the convenient take-apart feature. In general use on light, medium and heavy belts of all types. Made also in "monel metal". Eleven sizes. Sold the world over.

FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING COMPANY
4627 Lexington Street Chicago, Illinois
In England at 135 Finsbury Pavement, London, E. C. 2

To avoid imitations look for the Alligator on the yellow labeled box and stamped on the lacing.

INLET

THE DAY COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

AIR OUTLET

DAY

Dust Collectors

have been standard equipment in better grain elevators for over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company
Dust Collecting Engineers
3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 90c at Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Good elevator for sale. Write 65V4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

STRING OF ELEVATORS for sale; Minn.; S. D.; N. D.; capacity 20,000 bus. and up. Situated on leased ground of R. R. Price \$29,000. National Brokerage Co., Omaha, Nebr.

OHIO—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; plenty of warehouse room; all electric equipment; good territory to draw from. The Farmers State Bank, Eldorado, O.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Five grain elevators and one lumber yard for sale; all located at good points. Will sell all or any part to suit purchaser. Write Box 36, Mitchell, S. D.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

SO. MICH.—Electrically equipped grain and bean elevator, with grinder, feeds, seeds, produce and coal. Property in best of condition; live town; good territory. Money maker. Write A. K. Tucker, Leslie, Mich.

ILLINOIS—Fine cribbed elevator for sale, almost new, on I. C. northeast of Bloomington; on hard road in corn belt; good grain territory; cost \$11,000 will take \$8,000. Farmers State Bank, Colfax, Ill.

ILLINOIS—Two first class elevators in McLean Co. for sale at a price that is right if taken at once. Plenty of business and good town to live in. Write 65W14, Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO—40,000-bushel iron-clad elevator for sale; handles sidelines of coal, feed and seed. Will price right for quick sale. Part cash will handle this sale. Only elevator in town. Address 65U8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS elevator for sale in corn belt, corn making 40-90 bu. per acre. House nearly new, late equipment. Owner offers on account of sickness. Corn movement begins 15th; 150-200 cars yearly; profits this crop more than return investment. Full details. Write 65W29, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

TENN.—25,000 bus. elevator for sale with one bin for turning; also mill that will mill 125-bbl. of flour per day, and meal mill that will mill 20-bus. per hour. Good town on main line of I. C. R. R., 100 miles north of Memphis. Have own track, good brick office, retail coal yards, and plenty of good warehouses. Could easily be converted into a feed plant. Will sell or prefer selling one-half to a good man that wants to work. Obion Mill & Elevator Co., Obion, Tenn.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

OHIO BARGAINS—Elevators at New Holland and Atlanta for sale at bargain. Capacities of 20,000 and 10,000 bushels respectively. On Penn. Ry. Write 65V5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

KANS.—Two elevators for sale 18,000 and 15,000 bus. capacity; good feed business in connection also coal and sand. Own both houses. No other—sell both—good reason for selling. Write 65W10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

CHICAGO—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT

KANSAS—Elevator with feed business for sale or rent. For information write the Cambridge State Bank, Cambridge, Kans.

COLORADO—Malt plant elevator for sale or rent. Storage capacity 125,000 bu., conveyors, motors, kiln floors, steam heated, side track. Sacrifice to settle estate. Address J. Ford, Box 632, Longmont, Colorado.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO BUY good Indiana elevator. Give particulars and cash price first letter. Bruce Haycock, Greentown, Ind.

WANT TO HEAR from owner having elevator or other business for sale. Give particulars and cash price. John Black, A 47, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

HAVE BUYER for an Ind. or Ohio elevator with all modern equipment; buildings must be in the best of condition and located in a real business territory. Everett Gardner, Real Estate Broker, Eaton, Ohio.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MILL FOR SALE OR LEASE

BARGAIN IN GEORGIA

LaFayette Roller Mills for sale or lease. Manufacturers of Dairy Feed, Chicken Feed, Corn Meal. Capacity one car per day. D. W. Stiles, LaFayette, Ga.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OKLA.—Feed and Grain Business in good community for sale. Excellent year round feed business. Elevator and warehouses in good condition and electrically equipped. Offered for sale on account of health. Write 65W2, Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE

WILL SELL Or Trade my elevator for one having a small farm in connection in a small town. Henry J. Nobbe, Nokomis, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

MILLS FOR SALE

MODERN GRIST MILL for sale with modern coal bins, located on private track in town of 3,000, trade established. Will sell at bargain. Write for full description and price. Terms to suit. Owner devoting time to other business. B. W. Bowman, Dexter, Mo.

CHANCERY COURT SALE

Of Mill Property

Under a decree in the case of W. S. Howell, et al, vs. Pinnacle Mills, at the September term, 1930, of the Chancery Court at Morristown, I will offer for sale on the premises of the plant of the Pinnacle Mills, in Morristown, Tennessee, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1930

at 10:30 o'clock a. m., the real estate and personal property of Pinnacle Mills, being the milling plant consisting of the main building, the machinery of the Company, warehouse buildings, office buildings, situated in the town of Morristown, Tennessee.

The lands upon which said milling plant is situated are encumbered by a mortgage securing \$100,000.00, bonded indebtedness, which likewise rests upon the machinery and equipment and will be sold subject to said bonded indebtedness, which is not yet due.

At the same time and place I will offer for sale all other property belonging to the said Pinnacle Mills including office equipment, automobiles, trucks, tools and other property, including the good will of the Company, its name, the formulas, trade marks, trade names, any patents, and all property rights, tangible or intangible, belonging to the defendant at the date of sale, including the accounts, bills receivable, choses in action, mill products, all of which may be examined upon application to the receivers.

TERMS OF SALE

The real estate, including the main plant building, warehouses, office building, machinery and equipment covered by said bonded debt of \$100,000.00, will be sold subject thereto for one-fourth cash in hand and the remainder on a credit of eight, sixteen and twenty-four months, three interest bearing notes for said deferred payments will be required with solvent personal surety and a lien will also be retained upon said property.

Said property will be sold in bar of the equity of redemption, and subject to taxes for the year 1930, and subject to any unmatured assessments.

I will first offer for sale in separate parcels and classes the above property and then sell the same as a whole, and the sale will be reported which brings the largest sum of money.

This October 14, 1930.

J. F. SMITH, Clerk and Master,
Morristown, Tennessee.

SITUATION WANTED
DESIRE POSITION in elevators; have had 8 years' experience as manager. Bank references. C. E. Starner, Glenmont, O.

SUPERINTENDENT wants position with grain firm; exper; best of refs; will consider any location. 65U12 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

DESIRE SITUATION as manager of elevator in Iowa Jan. 1st. Exper. in buying grain also feed. Good refs. Age 30. Address 65W25, Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago.

EXPERT IN DRIER OPERATION wants position with good company. Know all phases of elevator operation. Refs. Write 65W27, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers or line elevator; 10 yrs. exper.; am a business getter. If you don't like me, don't pay me. Try me. Salary secondary. Address A. 615 N. 5th St., Columbia, Mo.

WANT POSITION in grain business, 12 years exper. as elevator manager, married, 35 years of age, thoroughly capable. Best of refs. Can start at once. Write 65W4, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED by grain man—capable of taking entire charge of grain receiving department or elevator plants. Years of experience in handling each. Competent bookkeeper and accountant. Best refs. Write 65W32, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago.

COMPETENT young single man, now in inspection department of terminal elevator, desires to connect with grain company in west or middle west. Exper. in small elevator work and sidelines. Best of refs. Address 65W26, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS
They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ AND USE THEM.**

HELP WANTED
HAVE GOOD proposition for machinery salesman calling on grain elevators, flour and feed mills. Full time or side line. Must know the trade's requirements. Address 65R7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS WANTED
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET for wild mustard seed. Send sample and quote price.
E. L. Voltz,
144 N. Park Ave. Buffalo, N. Y.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

with which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

HAY FOR SALE
Alfalfa—Clover—Mixed—Timothy—Prairie. Delivered prices quoted. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

SCALES WANTED
ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

SCALES FOR SALE
HOWE 5-TON Wagon Scale for sale at \$75.00. In excellent condition; the best scale we ever used. Write W. J. Madden, Hays, Kans.

TRACK SCALE for sale—100 ton, 42 ft. Fairbanks type registering beam; first class condition; steel I-beams. Prescott Co-operative Exchange, Prescott, Wis.

RICHARDSON SCALES for sale. Automatic grain elevator scales, five, six and fifteen bushel capacities. Write Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE
3 PHASE 60 CYCLE MOTOR BARGAINS
50-h.p., 1200 or 900 r.p.m., 220/440 volt
40-h.p., 1200 or 900 r.p.m., 220/440 volt
30-h.p., 3600 or 1800 r.p.m., 220/440 volt
30-h.p., 1200 or 900 r.p.m., 220/440 volt
25-h.p., 1800 or 900 r.p.m., 220/440 volt
Many others. All sizes and speeds.
V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MOTOR SERVICE
ELECTRIC MOTORS repaired, rented and sold. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

ENGINES FOR SALE
A REAL BARGAIN—20 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine for sale; in perfect condition. Cheap if sold at once. R. H. Tolle & Company, Hillsboro, Ohio.

12-H.P. WORTHINGTON Gas Engine with friction clutch for sale; almost new, used very little; in A1 condition. Address Waldschmidt & Schneider, Metamora, Ill.

TYPE "Y" Style "H" Fairbanks Morse Oil Engine for sale. Good running order; installed electric motors reason for selling. The Muir Elevator Company, Muir, Mich.

McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP

For Electric Power



One standard size dump car supplies all lengths of vehicles as the overhead track and trolleys will raise the vehicle at any point along its travel. Supplied with either rack or wheel hooks.

Motor, speed reducer, and drums completely assembled in one unit using forward and reverse magnetic switch with push button control. By extending track, any number of dump doors can be dumped into. Easily installed and under complete control of the operator at all times.

Write for further particulars and circular on our complete line of dumps. We manufacture dumps for both electrical as well as belt and hand power.

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Only One Way

to keep your business messages private and that is by using a grain code.

In selecting a code, you should avoid buying one so large you can't find what you want, or so small it does not cover the business.

Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910 code words, covering grain, milling feeds and field seeds, and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Three or four of these words will convey a long message that you would otherwise hesitate to send for fear of going into bankruptcy and no one would know their meaning without the code.

The price is only \$3.00.

Code words for the new U. S. wheat, corn and oats grades are included.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

A BARGAIN—One large size Roscoe Oat Huller for sale, practically new; in A-1 condition. Inquire of the Lafayette Milling Company, Lafayette, Ind.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAINS—10 ton Howe truck scale for sale with 8x10 ft. deck; 7½-h.p. 3-phase Westinghouse motor; pint size testing bucket and beam; wood pulleys and shafting equipment from dismantled elvtr. Far. Elvtr. Co., Rockwell City, Ia.

BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

ONE GYRATING CORN CLEANER for sale; in good condition—\$50.00 f.o.b. cars Kingscreek, Ohio. Gregg Bros., Urbana, Ohio

BARGAINS—No. 5 Robinson Receiving Separator and No. 7 Cyclone Dust Collector, in good condition. Community Flouring Mills, Berwick, Pa.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Air Blast Car Loader; 15 and 30-ton Fairbanks Scales; 300-bu. Hopper Scale; 4 and 5-bus. Richardson Automatic Scales; No. 47 and 89 Clipper Cleaners; 1 Hess Grain Drier No. 3; 3 Exact Weight Scales; 1 Humphrey Manlift; 1000-bu. Receiving Separator; 1 Car Puller; Corn Cracker and Grader; Dreadnaught Crusher; Monarch Crusher; 1—37-in. Attrition Mill with 2 50-h.p. Motors; 1 Vibrometer Packer; 2 and 3 Pair High Rolls, also Barley Rolls; 1 new Hammer Mill; 1000-lb. and 1-ton Vertical Batch Mixer; 1-ton Howes Horizontal Mixer; Oat Crusher; 20, 26, 35 and 45-in. Water Wheel; French Burr Mills; New and Used Belting; Elevators, all sizes; Clutches; Pulleys; Ballbearing Belt Tighteners; Complete Feed Equipment with Hammer Mill Grinder; Complete Feed Mill Equipment with Attrition Mill; also 18, 20, 22 and 24-in. Attrition Mills. Everything for the Feed Mill and Elevator. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. A. D. Hughes Company, Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

COMBINED 10-ton truck scale and air lift dump for sale; 7½-h.p. alternating current, 110-volt motor, belts and pulleys. Practically new and in good condition. First National Bank, Cherokee, Iowa.

MACHINES WANTED

SECOND-HAND Feed Mixer wanted, state size, make and price. Muir Elvtr. Co., Muir, Mich.

WANT AT ONCE—Second-hand Sweet Clover Scarifier. Write 65W15, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of the Price Current Grain Reporter form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. A good buy at \$2, as is.

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2, as is.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Christmas Greeting Cards

*Social and Business
Personal Greeting*

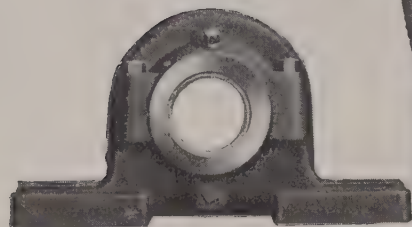
Our Sample Book of Personal greetings show over one hundred samples, these samples with price list covering your name engraved on card if desired will be gladly sent postpaid.

Commercial greetings we show a large variety of cards, Folders and Calendars for 1931 with price list sent postpaid promptly.

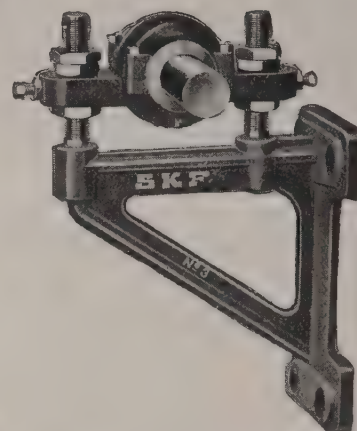
Order early while stock is complete, December delivery if desired.

THE AMERICAN EMBOSSING CO.
192-96 Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.

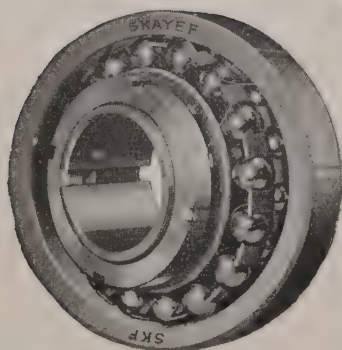
The **SKF** Way Is The Modern Way



SKF Split Pillow Block



SKF Self-Aligning Ball Bearing in Post Hanger. Same Adjustments as Drop Hanger

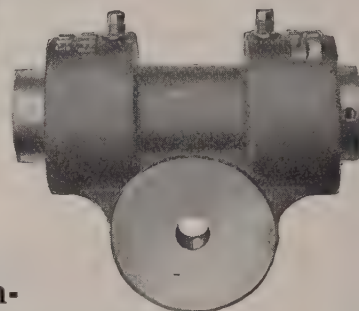


SKF Self-Aligning Ball Bearing Compensates Instantly and Automatically for Shaft deflections

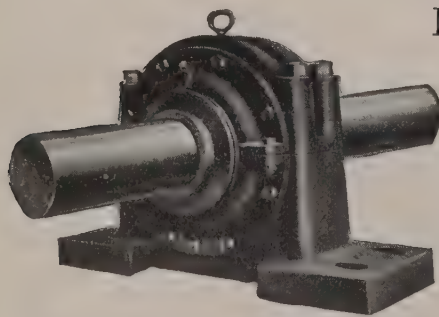
Over
5000

plants in the grain industry throughout the United States are using **SKF** Bearings at vital points for dependable, trouble-free service.

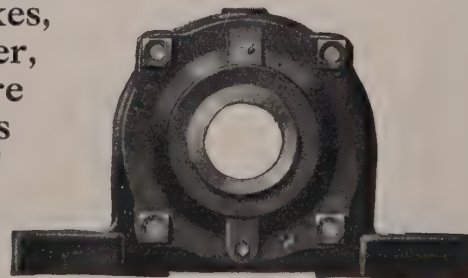
Positive freedom from hot boxes, easy running, reduced power, lubricant and labor costs are but a few of the advantages that have made **SKF** preferred "by men who know their grades."



SKF Knee-type Blower Box for replacement of regular babbitt bearings on fans and blowers



For the Brute Jobs of Industry the **SKF** Spherical Bearing in **SKF** Heavy Duty Split Pillow Block



SKF Solid Pillow Block for machine applications

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC.

40 East 34th Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

2625

SKF
TRANSMISSION
APPLIANCES

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1886

AMERICAN ELEV. & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 12, 1930

THE "INSPECTOR" who is collecting fire extinguishers from Indiana elevator owners "for repairs" will go to the hospital soon.

SMUT received a world of consideration at the Nebraska meetings reported in this number, and a reading of the discussions should prove helpful to sufferers everywhere.

"SET-UP" a term now popular with Farm Boarders will fall into disuse as soon as it becomes common knowledge that it means only a skeleton composed of office furniture without managerial brains.

THE MANY changes in the membership of Congress made by the voters last week may convince some of the visionaries that the people back home do not approve of the Government's ventures into business.

CREDITS on side line sales must be watched now more closely than ever. It is inadvisable, also, to bill carloads of hay open to the drouth area, to unknown customers. Do not take such chances and expect anyone to save you from the results.

ALEX LEGGE wants to sell his cold storage wheat to Congress for the relief of the unemployed at his cost price. Ain't he the smart guy? Congress gave him the money with which to buy it and now he tries to short change his good angel.

IT IS CREDIBLY reported that the president has had to restrain the Farm Board Pools from doing something "in a big way" by buying farm products on a large scale to advance prices. Why not let the meddlers peg the price again, before it falls to a new low.

WHEAT that was No. 1 when taken into the country elevator is now grading sample on arrival at Indianapolis on account of weevil, the existence of which was unsuspected by the owners who had not examined the grain while in store. A careful examination occasionally and fumigation when necessary will be well rewarded.

THE MILLERS will want to watch the developments in the proposal to feed the 69,000,000 bushels of government wheat to this country's hungry and jobless. It will have to be ground into flour and there are socialistic Congressmen who would favor the government's going into the milling business "in the emergency." An emergency is always necessary to excuse a government official doing exactly what he knows he should not do.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE of just how seriously the Washington propaganda for reduced wheat acreage was taken, comes from North Carolina, where the assistant extension director at the State College, notes with evident glee, that acreage in a number of counties has been increased. He says the state regularly imports about 8,000,000 bu., and that "this is a condition that should be remedied." Such advice is rank heresy and calls for a visit from Messrs. Legge, Hyde, et al.

GRINDING Farm Board wheat and giving it away to people who are hungry would mean establishing bread lines in all of the larger cities and causing them to be overrun with the unemployed. What is needed is a job for the hungry man so he can provide his own bread. We have plenty of unemployed capital and of unemployed labor, but with the Government venturing into so many different lines of business few men care to risk their capital in competition with it.

SECRETARY HYDE at Kansas City last week, assured wheat dealers that the Federal Farm Board will not dump the millions of bushels it bought last spring to peg the price. Having failed to deceive the public with his Russian alibi for the Farm Board failure, it will take some time for the Honorable Secretary to regain its confidence. Chairman Legge has also volunteered the information that the Board's wheat would not be sold at a loss and then offered stocks in a St. Lawrence port at a price under the prevailing market.

GRAIN SHIPPERS who perform must adjust their business to the new rates ordered in by the Interstate Commerce Commission Jan. 1 will find the analysis by J. A. Little before the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, as published elsewhere, helpful in grasping a broad view of the general changes as well as in obtaining a clear understanding of what will be the effects locally.

THE COURAGE of the Duluth Board of Trade in protesting to the President against the interference with the grain business by the Federal Farm Board and the coercion of wheat growers to join the marketing pool may stimulate some other body to test the constitutionality of the Agricultural Marketing Act. The Supreme Court would no doubt decide against this socialistic venture.

FARMERS who are complaining that their principal trouble comes from what they must pay for what they are compelled to buy, rather than from what they get for what they sell, are wanting to know when the farm organizations are going into the manufacture of farm implements, etc. That is a question we cannot answer, but if they will submit it to Chairman Legge, he will doubtless give them an immediate reply.

REPORTS from a number of country stations are that new corn is testing around 23-25 per cent moisture. This is 4 or 5 per cent dryer than early deliveries last fall, but it is still too much for safe storage or distant shipment. The dry weather may have fooled some country elevator operators into thinking they could buy safely without using their moisture testers, but it is always dangerous and unprofitable to take chances.

THE MISSOURI vote against government in the insurance business is a gratifying testimonial to the results that can be accomplished by a campaign of education to make the public aware of an insidious encroachment by socialism. The Associated Industries of Missouri, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, medical societies, insurance organizations and others joined in argument against the proposed state fund for workmen's compensation insurance.

TO BOLSTER up the wheat market on the morning of Nov. 10 it was announced by the President of the Government Grain Stabilization Corporation that the corporation would insist upon delivery to it on December contracts of all the wheat it had bought, meaning the 69,000,000 bus. bought a year ago and continuously held by transferring from one position to another. This was taken as confirmation of the generally held opinion that the Farm Board still was long that amount of wheat, the sale of which eventually would have a depressing effect, and the market responded with a drop of 4 cents per bushel. Just like all other governmental price boosting attempts.

Intention to Deliver as Measure of Validity

The decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the suit by a member of the Chicago Board of Trade against a down-state farmer to recover for advances lost in grain speculation does not affect the validity of the rules or the transactions on the Board of Trade, and the court so stated in its decision, which is published in full elsewhere.

The transactions between plaintiff and defendant were legitimate and the contracts enforceable during several years prior to 1921, for the reason that defendant had made large profits, having \$125,000 in the bank, and was in position to take delivery. The buying and selling became unlawful when defendant's assets shrank by reason of continued subsequent losses to the point where he mortgaged his farm and plaintiff learned of his poverty, according to the court. The court states that plaintiff should have refused longer to deal for defendant on Mar. 21, 1921, when he lost over \$68,000 in one day's dealing.

To protect themselves against welshers brokers dealing for patrons who do not take delivery must accept cash as settlement and decline promissory notes. The statement on invoices that actual delivery is contemplated affords no protection in a court that inquires into the course of dealing, under the Illinois statute.

The "Grow More Flax" Campaign

The Federal Farm Board and the U. S. D. A., in their campaign for wheat acreage reduction last fall and winter, urged, particularly in Minnesota and the Dakotas, the substitution of flax, for a substantial percentage of the acreage previously planted to wheat. No figures are available to show just how much the substitution was, but at any rate, the 1930 flax acreage was 4,389,000, against 2,990,000 last year, and a previous high of 3,469,000 planted in 1924.

The folly of the advice is evident when it is recalled that prices now, under the burden of a 25,000,000 bu. crop are around \$1.75, compared with around \$3.25 last year at this time, and this, in spite of the fact that the tariff is now 65 cents a bu., against 59 a year ago.

Doubtless official Washington would say that the advice was good, but that the drouth and general business depression could not be foreseen, but that is the very reason why definite planting advice should never be given. Neither the Farm Board, the U. S. D. A., nor the President has any control over the weather, and all of them combined have but little influence over general business conditions.

Advice, however, is cheap, and while the drouth may have had some depressing influence on price, it also had a decidedly depressing influence upon yield per acre, the estimate being 5.7 against a 20-year average of 7.5. If this 20-year average had been

maintained, production would have been almost 33,000,000 bu., or practically double the amount grown in 1929.

In view of this situation, it is doubtful if either Mr. Legge or Mr. Hyde will want to advise the farmers to grow more flax and less wheat in 1931, and it is still more doubtful as to whether or not the farmers would heed them if they did. The Farm Board's contempt of the farmers' knowledge of his own business is not winning it any new friends.

Rallying the Forces

As no definite steps were taken by the Grain and Feed Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n for a court test as to the legality of the Marketing Act, the various organizations of business men that see ultimate ruin if the law is not repealed, are wondering what, when, and by whom the next move in the battle will be taken. They want action and they want it at once.

As has been pointed out in several numbers of the Journal, what is needed is some man, some group of men, or some association around which the country's marketing forces can rally and to which financial support may be given. After a head has been chosen, the next step would be a mobilization of the forces, and the third one, the collection of a "war chest," and the gathering of necessary evidence.

There were many who had hoped that the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. might have headed the movement. At its meeting in Washington, last spring, it adopted resolutions calling for a repeal of those provisions of the Marketing Act which authorize the use of public funds "for the purpose of participation in business in competition with established agencies." It was therefore on record as against the one phase of the law that business men generally consider the most harmful.

Possibly, however, it could not head the movement and if so, leadership must be looked for elsewhere. Possibly, also, many of its members were afraid to have it step in. There are 6,000,000 farmers; their buying power is tremendous, and a boycott could do incalculable harm. Never the less, the farmers' present lack of faith in the Act is such that more praise than censure would be sure to follow a definite announcement that this influential organization had taken steps to test the constitutionality of the law or to secure its repeal.

Apparently, however, each line interested is waiting for "George" to do it, and the consequence is that the most opportune time for the opening of the fight is gradually but surely slipping away.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries. On such a full sea are we now afloat and we must take the current when it serves, or lose our venture."

Another Merger in the Interest of the Grain Trade

With this number of the Grain Dealers Journal, which began 1930 by merging with the Grain World, formerly the Price Current-Grain Reporter, will be consolidated the American Elevator and Grain Trade which was established in 1882 and has been published monthly ever since, by the Mitchell Brothers Publishing Company.

The Grain Dealers Journal was a consolidation of a number of grain trade publications of long standing and in its latest merger with the American Elevator and Grain Trade, it absorbs one of the oldest of the trades publications, henceforth the merged publications will be published semi-monthly as GRAIN AND FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

It has always been the aim of the Journal's staff to cull out the unimportant matter which comes to our hopper each day and publish only that information which will be of real interest and help to our readers in their business. We hope that all of our many old readers, as well as the new will continue to call on us for trade information whenever they fail to find exactly what they want in our columns. We shall strive to classify all information so as to make it easy for each reader to find the information which he needs and any suggestions any reader may have to make at any time which will help him to get the information which is of importance to his business without wading through a mass of grain trade information which does not interest him, will always be most welcome.

We appreciate fully that in order to be of real service to our readers, we must get closer and closer to the daily needs of dealers engaged in handling grains, field seeds and feedstuffs. The very fact that our readers make frequent use of our department devoted to "Asked-Answered" encourages us to strive all the harder to clarify and classify the information we do publish so that readers will readily and easily find and understand the message we are trying to get to them.

Having always worked earnestly to promote the interests of those engaged in the grain business and to help them to meet their daily problems, it is difficult for us to handle every grain trade problem free from prejudice. It may be that we have exhibited some impatience with members of the trade for their reluctance to stand for their rights as American citizens, but we were prompted only by the hope that they will early recover their full right to handle grain without the necessity of competing with Governmental agencies.

We welcome the many new readers and advertisers who have been added to our list by this recent merger and trust they will profit by a wider acquaintance and a larger patronage than they have known heretofore. Whenever they have occasion to write one another, we hope it will be with a kindly regard for the new medium which brings them together.

The Mason City Protest

The farmer elevator delegates from seven states who met at Mason City, Ia., in the heart of the co-operative elevator movement, while expressing themselves as opposed to the contract pooling set-ups of the Farm Board, have a much broader vision than mere opposition.

The farmers co-operative elevators are hewing straight to the line laid down by the founders. Their purpose is to get the highest possible price for the grain. Enough experience has been had with pools in Canada and elsewhere to prove that the contract method of marketing thru pools does not realize the highest price for the grower.

The farmers elevators are not opposed to the Farm Board. They welcome its aid; but they will measure its performance by the competitive bid its subsidiaries make for the bushel. They declare by resolution in favor of a constructive development of co-operative marketing agencies and for legislation "that will realize the highest possible price."

Evidently the Farm Board is gaining new friends every day.

Acreage Reduction vs. Increased Production

Official Washington is still insisting that farmers must reduce production. At the same time there are now and doubtless always will be a good many other countries producing less wheat, cotton, meats, fats, etc., than are required and prices will land the business.

If our farmers can produce any or all of these things at prices that will enable us successfully to meet world competition, there is certainly no occasion for decreased production. Cutting production to a domestic basis and following that up with rationing our own people—a logical sequence—would not be tamely submitted to, as was the case during the World War, when, under the patriotic zeal of the hour, every one responded to the appeal, "To help us win the war."

So long, however, as it costs all the way from 7 to 71 cents a pound to produce cotton (U. S. D. A. figures, 1924-1928, inc.); from 97 cents to \$1.60 to grow wheat (1923-1928, inc.); from 54 cents to \$1.02 to grow corn; and from 44 to 76 cents to grow oats, there does not seem to be very much prospect of our being able to market our surplus abroad profitably. With cotton production costs reduced to 5 cents, corn to 26, and wheat to 50, as was recently reported in the Journal, there would not be much to worry about, in so far as production was concerned.

One great trouble is that with all of our boasted efficiency, our average yield of wheat per acre is less than 15 bu., while there are 8 or 10 countries in Europe that more than double that. Our yield of rye averages around 15 bu. per acre while Europe has 7 or 8 countries where the average is 25 bu., and our average yield of oats is around 30, and there are a dozen countries in Europe that average better than 40, and 5 that average better than 50. So long as the farmer could produce everything that he and his family needed, and without any outlay of cash, he did not have to worry much, but with real money now a necessity, farmers must produce a surplus and they must

do it at prices that yield profits. Trimming costs, by increasing per unit production is one of the very best solutions of the problem. Sloppy methods on the farm must give way to real efficiency if our agricultural producers are to compete in the markets of the world.

The Railway Wage Increase

The meeting Nov. 12 of representatives of the railway unions at Chicago to campaign for an increase of one-third in wages will camouflage the demand by a declaration that the hours of labor are to be reduced to six, at the "same wage."

Six hours' work for eight hours' pay will necessitate the employment of more men and increase the carriers' outlay for wages with no corresponding benefit to the carriers or the shipping public.

The railroad companies are not in a position to meet an additional drain on their resources. The cut rates on drouth shipments have cut into their earnings, which are nowhere equal to the return promised in the Transportation Act.

Falling prices of leading commodities must be followed by decreases in freight rates instead of increases. A shipment will not move to market when the price has fallen to a point where the transportation charge leave nothing to the shipper. The carriers have no choice but to reduce the rates, and since the taxpayers can not be assessed as in the case of the Inland Waterways Corporation the reduction must be taken out of the stockholders and the trainmen.

At Last It's Out

Chairman Legge now acknowledges that the Agricultural Marketing Act is class legislation and he says: "Well, what of it?" Unfortunately, some other members of the Farm Board are not so frank and neither are many of the members of Congress.

The chairman thinks, however, that if business men, the country over, will help make the Act a success, every one will benefit thereby. He apparently fails to see that this success would automatically mean the financial ruin of many thousands of good American citizens—the so called middlemen—who are asking no favors, but who, under the Constitution, have equal rights.

Why should government money be spent to organize the farmers into co-operative buying and selling units, and the same service not rendered the doctors, the grocers or the carpenters? Why should government money be loaned at half the commercial rate to producers of corn and not to producers of coal, or transportation? Why should this great country try to make 6,000,000 farmers prosperous when there are altogether too many farmers, and some of them, at any rate, are careless and inefficient?

Everybody wants the farmers to be given a fair chance. Everybody would be glad to see them, as a class, prosperous and contented. The same thing could just as truthfully be said about the small town merchants, the clerks in the stores, the men who work in the shops, etc. They are certainly just as deserving and perhaps just as needy, and if we have found that we can legislate prosperity into one group, Why not make it a general proposition, so that all may be happy? Such an arrangement would be perfectly splendid.

Carrier Liable on "Shipper's Load and Count"

The Supreme Court of Cayuga County, New York, on Sept. 11 decided in favor of the Beacon Milling Co., giving judgment against the New York Central Railroad Co. for loss of grain in transit between Buffalo and Cayuga, N. Y.

Eleven cars of grain were received by the railroad company at Buffalo and Bs/L issued containing printed words "Weight ———— subject to correction," and in each blank space the weight of the grain in the particular car was typewritten by one of the railroad company's employes.

The Beacon Milling Co. paid the drafts at the Cayuga bank and secured the Bs/L, but there was a shortage and the milling company brought suit against the railroad company.

The jury found that the plaintiff gave value for such Bs/L in good faith, relying on the description of the goods in such bills. The jury also found that the plaintiff did not receive the amount of wheat stated in the various Bs/L.

It is provided that a carrier issuing a B/L is liable to the holder of a negotiable B/L who purchased it in good faith for value "for damages caused by the nonreceipt by the carrier or a connecting carrier of all or part of the goods." The carrier, however, is not liable for the nonreceipt of the goods if he insert in the bill the words "shipper's load and count" or other words of like purport." Personal Property Law, § 209.

The court said:

Bills of lading are the instrumentalities thru which a large portion of the business of this country is transacted. Laws intended to enhance and enlarge the negotiability and value of such bills should be construed so as to protect those who in the course of commercial transactions purchase the bills, relying upon the statements contained therein.

The words "weight ———— subject to correction" do not indicate that the shipper loaded and weighed the grain and do not relieve the carrier from liability for nonreceipt of a portion of the goods. *Chicago & N. W. R. Co. v. Bewsher (C. C. A.) 6 F. (2d) 947, certiorari denied 270 U. S. 641, 46 S. Ct. 205, 70 L. Ed. 775.*

Moreover, when the words "shipper's load and count" are inserted in the B/L, the carrier is not relieved from liability for nonreceipt unless it is in fact true that the goods were loaded by the shipper and a description of them made by him. Personal Property Law, § 209.

These goods were weighed at the elevators in Buffalo, and the defendant had a representative present at such weighing, and also had two men superintending the loading of the grain into the cars. It can hardly be said, under such circumstances, that the defendant relied upon the count or weight given to it by the shipper, but rather that it secured such information from one of its own employees. Therefore I am of the opinion that the words in the bill of lading "weight—subject to correction" do not relieve the defendant from liability in this case.

The motion to set aside the verdict is denied, with \$10 costs.—244 N. Y. S. 573.

Regulation Kills Enterprise

CALVIN COOLIDGE

"When business is in private hands, it is expected to be run for the benefit of the owner. When the government steps in, the purchasers, users and beneficiaries of what the government undertakes to supply insist that the concern be conducted for their benefit.

"It does not eliminate selfishness; it simply transfers it in part from the seller to the purchaser. Under these conditions, it ceases to be a real business, becomes lacking in enterprise and initiative, and does not have any motive to provide improved service."

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Milwaukee for Hedging Oats in Small Lots

Grain & Feed Journals: We note an inquiry by "Iowa Shipper" in the Journal regarding where to make minimum future trades in oats, and would suggest that he use the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. Milwaukee is a very good hedging market for all grains in small lots.—Cargill Grain Co.

Small Size Sample Splitter?

Grain & Feed Journals: Where may we be able to obtain a small sample splitter if there is such an article in existence. We have a great need for a splitter which would split down a representative small lot of seed from samples averaging half pound. The type we are interested in is the conical type such as is used for wheat and corn, only considerably smaller.—Wood-Baxter & Co., by A. W. Baum, Portland, Ore.

Ans.: The smaller or so-called "seed" size of the regulation Boerner Sampling and Mixing Device is made by the Decker-Rosenfeld Co., and sold by the Seed Trade Reporting Bureau.

Moisture Loss from Drying Wanted?

Grain & Feed Journals: Kindly tell how to figure loss of weight from drying grain at so much percentage of moisture dried out.—Harry W. Heffner, Heffner Grain Co., Circleville, Ohio.

Ans.: For wheat or any other grain the loss in weight can be determined by formula, worked out as in the following example.

Example: Given 1,322 gross bushels of wheat containing 20.8 per cent moisture before drying and 16.2 per cent moisture after drying.

$$\frac{1,322 \times (100 - 20.8)}{(100 - 16.2)} = \frac{1,322 \times 79.2}{83.8} = 1,249$$

For tables giving the shrinkage in weight due to extraction of moisture see Circular No. 32 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.

Using Sacks to Build Bulkhead?

Grain & Feed Journals: Some time ago we recall reading an article about using sacked grain for a bulkhead in a car of two kinds of grain, and we believe it was in your Journal. Do you have any record of it and could you tell us how it was recommended to pile the sacks.

This article told how to pile the sacks so there would be no danger of them slipping apart. We asked our agent here but he stated the railroad did not put out any instructions on this matter.—Raabe Bros., Ft. Jennings, O.

Ans.: A little intelligence must be exercised in using filled bags to build a bulkhead so as to facilitate the removal of the grains without mixing. The pile must extend above the level of the grain. The pressure on both sides of the wall of sacks must be equalized by having the grain heaped the same height on both sides. Light weight grain, as oats, should be heaped as high or higher. The wall should be built up far enough back from the door to permit fastening and removal of grain door lumber.

The charge of \$5 for using a wooden bulkhead will not apply on a carload when two kinds of grain are in the car separated by a pile of bagged grain. A refund may be obtained by making claim, if no nails, lumber or other material was fastened to the floor or sides.

Moisture Test for Ear Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is there any table or quick and reliable method for determining the approximate amount of moisture in ear corn?—Valley Products Co., A. D. Saunders, Mgr., Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Ans.: No quick way of testing ear corn for moisture is known. J. A. Noble, of the Board of Trade Grain Sampling Bureau, and the Runyon Testing Laboratory, both agree ear corn can not be tested in the Brown-Duvel Tester.

It is necessary to grind the cob and kernels and dry in an oven for at least six hours. The ground sample is weighed before and after drying in the oven. The difference is the moisture content.

The moisture in the cob bears no definite relationship to the moisture in the kernels, so that a test of the kernels alone and reference to a table would not be reliable.

Does Clear Record Bar Claim?

Grain & Feed Journals: Will you kindly give us thru your columns some information regarding the supreme court decisions on railroad claims.

We have two claims that owing to the papers becoming lost were not filed until fourteen months after the cars were unloaded, and the carriers have refused payment on them on account of being clear record cars not filed within twelve months after unloading. They have, however, offered 50% settlement on the leaky cars even tho the twelve months have elapsed. We have refused this settlement. They have absolutely refused settlement of any kind on the clear record cars and we would like to know what chance we have if we file suit.—A. K. Parlour Grain Co., Hennessey, Okla.

Ans.: No railroad company has ever won a suit for loss of grain in transit on an allegation, or even proof, that the car had a clear record.

The reason is that courts refuse to accept proof of the physical condition of the car at destination as evidence that the grain could not have leaked out in some way unknown. The attorneys for the railroad companies know this, and therefore do not bother to introduce clear record evidence in court. This clear record showing is used by the claim agents only to bluff shippers from pushing claims.

The shipper, in court, does not have to refute the clear record allegation. All he has to do is to prove how much grain he loaded into the car at point of origin and how much was loaded out at destination. The railroad company has to settle for the difference, less the deduction of 1/4 of one per cent for so-called natural shrinkage.

That "clear record" has no standing was recognized by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clark in reporting on Docket No. 9009 where he said "The clear record of either the carriers or the shippers facilities shall not be interpreted as affecting or changing the burden of proof now lawfully resting upon either party."

The clause in the B/L stating the time in which to make claim was interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision given Apr. 13, 1923, holding that in case of negligence of carrier the shipper could start suit in two years without notice of claim. Claims not involving carelessness or negligence on the part of the carrier must be filed as provided in the B/L within six months on domestic and 9 months on export shipments, after delivery.

The claims filed after 14 months can not be collected, in the absence of negligence. Those filed in 14 months can be collected, where negligent leakage was present, if suit is brought before the lapse of two years and one day after reasonable time for delivery.

Temperature at Which to Extinguish Tester Flame?

Grain & Feed Journals: In taking moisture tests on grain especially on corn we notice the variation as to what temperature to run the test before turning it off, Brown-Duvel state to turn off at 190 while another states 195. We would thank you to advise us by return mail quickly which is the correct amount as taken by federal inspectors.—Mayer Grain Co., South Whitley, Ind.

Ans.: For corn the flame should be turned off at 190, the same as for barley. For oats extinguish the flame at 195; for wheat at 180; and for rye and flaxseed at 175 degrees, according to the official handbook issued for the guidance of federal licensed inspectors by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The Illinois State Grain Inspection Department follows the same rule.

Where and When Are Chicago Markets Broadcast?

Grain & Feed Journals: Up until lately, Station WLW at Cincinnati has been broadcasting the close of the Chicago markets. Now they have sold time to some advertiser and consequently we fail to get the closing markets. Please tell us when and from what stations the Chicago close is broadcast. (We cannot get Chicago stations from here.) Seems to me the Chicago market should make a concerted effort to have the market broadcast at convenient and helpful intervals and that the trade should be thoroly advised on the matter.—Grover C. Cline, Ashville, O.

Ans.: It is recommended that the state and sectional ass'ns write Station WLW and request that this service be continued. With an avalanche of requests for quotations from all of the grain dealers and an equal number from farmers, the station would probably put this service back on its program. (Try Station WHAS, Louisville, Ky.)

A list obtained from the Secy's office of the Chicago Board of Trade shows that the following stations broadcast the market at various times:

WAPA, Atlanta, Ga.;
KTHS, Hot Springs, Ark.;
WBBM, WAAF and WMAQ, Chicago;
WJBC, La Salle, Ill.;
WCBS, Springfield, Ill.;
WDZ, Tuscola, Ill.;
WWAE, Hammond, Ind.;
WFBF, Indianapolis, Ind.;
WBOW, Terre Haute, Ind.;
KWCR, Cedar Rapids, Ia.;
KFJY, Ft. Dodge, Ia.;
KFJB, Marshalltown, Ia.;
WAH, El Dorado, Kan.;
WIBW, Topeka, Kan.;
KFH, Wichita, Kan.;
WHAS, Louisville, Ky.;
WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn.;
KSTP, St. Paul, Minn.;
WDAF, Kansas City, Mo.;
KFEQ, St. Joseph, Mo.;
KMOX and WIL, St. Louis, Mo.;
WJAG, Norfolk, Nebr.;
WAAW, Omaha, Nebr.;
KGKY, Scottsbluff, Nebr.;
WDLR, Devils Lake, No. Dak.;
KFYR, Bismarck, No. Dak.;
WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio;
WAU and WEAQ, Columbus, Ohio;
KCRC, Enid, Okla.;
KFJF, Oklahoma City, Okla.;
KGCR, Watertown, So. Dak.;
WSM, Nashville, Tenn.;
WFAA, Dallas, Tex.; and
KGKB, Brownwood, Tex.

As the time of day at which market quotations are broadcast often varies with the different days of the week, it is recommended that those interested in this service communicate with their nearest station for such a schedule. It also might be well to obtain the market quotations broadcasting schedules of several other nearby-stations, to use in case of emergency. Such action would also reflect to the operators of the broadcasting station the amount of interest being shown and the importance of being prompt with giving this service.

Some 74 stations displayed an interest in broadcasting the grain quotations, according to a recent canvass; however nothing has or will be done about it by the Chicago Board of Trade, since its regulations require the broadcasting station to make formal application for this service thru some Board of Trade member.

Purchase of Mortgaged Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: In September we contracted with a farmer for 1,000 bus. corn delivery on or before Dec. 20 and made cash payment to bind; also executed written contract. Now farmer has recently mortgaged this corn to his banker. Can he do this lawfully and who shall we pay for the corn on delivery?—H. R. H.

Ans.: The contract of sale should come first because it was first executed and the farmer could not give the bank a better title than the farmer had. If the mortgage was not recorded the grain buyer's right to the corn is clear. The bank can take what the grain buyer leaves; and if any remainder the farmer takes that.

The Court of Appeals of Georgia, in *J. G. & G. W. Durden v. Aycock Bros.*, 79 S. E. Rep. 213, held that the lien of a mortgage of a crop given to secure payment for money, supplies or other articles of necessity, to aid in making and gathering the crop, is superior to a lien of a mortgage thereon not given for this purpose, tho recorded first.

Under such a ruling, if the cash payment on the corn was intended to aid in gathering the crop, the grain dealer making the advance would come first.

In *Garrison Milling & Elevator Co. v. Fischback*, 79 Pac. Rep. 749, the Court of Appeals of Colorado held that "One purchasing personality without knowledge of a prior unrecorded mortgage takes a good title."

Under this ruling the grain buyer is protected, since the mortgage was given "recently" and the sale to the grain buyer was in September, so that the buyer could have had no knowledge of the mortgage, since it was not yet in existence. This same case came up later in the Supreme Court of Colorado, 102 Pac. 895, and the grain dealer's superior title was affirmed, under that condition.

Will Molasses Feed Transit?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have heard that if molasses is mixed with grain so as to make sweet feeds that the feed will not transit under the new rates. Is this so? What influence does addition of minerals have on the mixed feed rates when minerals are put therein?—Kuhl Grain, Flour & Feed Co., Ashland, Neb.

Ans.: Inquiry at the office of the C. B. & Q. R. R. elicits the information that there have been no recent changes on this subject in any of the Burlington Tariffs. C. B. & Q. Tariff No. 4202-H, I. C. No. 15627 carries all of the transit provisions on mixed feeds in effect at Ashland and C. B. & Q. No. 13659-N, I. C. No. 17152 carries the provisions concerning transiting at Council Bluffs, Omaha and South Omaha.

In supplement No. 6 to Consolidated Freight Classification No. 6, a change was proposed in the classification rating on animal or poultry feeds containing meat cooked, cured or preserved with or without vegetable ingredients. The Interstate Commerce Commission, however, suspended this supplement and the suspension notice is carried in supplement No. 8 to this classification.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision on part 7 to 17,000 (The Western Grain Rate case) condemn present milling in transit provisions and proposed to the carriers that they eliminate transit on mixed feeds when they carry materials that are other than the direct products of grain. Just what the Commission said with respect to this matter will be found on page 338 of the Sept. 10th number of the Journal.

The original effective date of the order in this Western Grain Rate case was Oct. 1st and that was subsequently changed to Jan. 1, 1931.

So far as is known, practically none of the carriers has thus far started to revise the tariffs in conformity with the commissions decision in this case and it is said that changes cannot now be made in time to have them take effect the first of the year, even if the carriers were disposed to accept the order without fight.

It is impossible to say what the ultimate outcome may be for the Western carriers are strenuously objecting to the reduced rates prescribed; the feed manufacturers are objecting to changes in the transit rules, to changes in the unit rule and to changes in the storage in transit provisions now universally effective. Furthermore, numerous markets are objecting to various phases of the decision, while others are asking that no further postponement be made and that the carriers be forced to put the changes into effect at the earliest possible date.

Legal Weight of Buckwheat Bushel?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the legal weight of a bushel of buckwheat in the state of Minnesota?—W. C. & Co.

Ans.: The legal weight in Minnesota of a bushel of buckwheat is 50 lbs., the same as in Ind., Kan., Nev., N. J., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., and Wis. It is 56 lbs. in Ky., and 40 in Calif. It is 52 lbs. in such important states as Illinois, Iowa, Mont., Mo., Neb., Okla., and Colo. In Ore., Wash., Tex., N. D. and S. D. the legal weight is 42 lbs.

National Ass'n Overstepping Its Constitution

Grain & Feed Journals: We understand that the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n is restrained from soliciting or accepting "direct" members in states, sections, counties, etc., where there is an organization affiliated or eligible for affiliation therewith. Kindly advise if this is correct, for if it is then the National organization has certainly been overstepping its constitution.—State Secretary.

Ans.: Yes, there is some restriction in affiliated territory. According to Art. II, on Membership, sec. (a):

"Direct members shall be those who are members of this Ass'n, independent of their membership in any other organization. Those eligible for direct membership are:

- "(1) Receivers, track buyers and brokers.
- "(2) Individuals, firms or corporations operating grain elevators and engaged in buying and selling grain in unaffiliated territory."

Refusal of Excess over Contract Carload?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have a matter in discussion with a Chicago commission firm in which we made a contract to sell two 80,000 capacity cars. Eighty capacity cars were ordered placed but at the railroad's convenience they instructed us to load 100 capacity cars placed. This we did. Later we find the buyer refuses to allow us more than 80,000 lbs. on the contract figuring the surplus at the market.

On the same contract we loaded an 80,000 capacity car in which they allow 88,000 on the sale.

In other words the discrimination seems to have been made due to the fact we loaded a 100,000 capacity car instead of an 80,000 capacity.

Will you kindly give us the Chicago Board of Trade rule on this.—Central Grain, Lumber & Supply Co., R. C. Hughes, Mgr., Morris, Ill.

Ans.: The Chicago Board of Trade has three rules governing the amount deliverable on a contract for a car load of specified capacity, Rules 340, 341 and 342, as follows:

340. Where the subject of the sale is a car of a specified capacity, and that capacity car is delivered, the marked capacity of the car shall be the minimum quantity deliverable, and 10 per cent above the marked capacity of the car shall be the maximum quantity deliverable. In case of oats, settlement shall be made at the contract price where the quantity delivered is not less than 80 per cent of the quantity contracted for. Within these limits, the price payable shall be the contract price per bushel, without adjustment.

341. Where the subject of the sale is a car of specified capacity, and a different capacity car is delivered, settlement shall be made at the contract price for the specified capacity as contracted for, subject to adjustment for any excess or deficit under Rule 342. In case of oats, settlement shall be made at the contract price where the quantity delivered is not less than 80 per cent of the quantity contracted for. The seller must promptly notify the buyer when the car delivered is not of the capacity contracted for.

342. Where there is an excess or deficit upon delivery, such excess or deficit shall be settled for on the basis of the market price at the time when such excess or deficit becomes known to both parties, provided that the buyer, if he elects, may cancel the contract as to any deficit.

Buyer's refusal to take more than 80,000 lbs. is based on his interpretation of Rule 341; and buyer's taking the surplus at the market is based on Rule 342.

If the seller-shipper had had his local sta-

tion agent at point of origin note on the B/L that "100,000 capacity car was loaded on an order for an 80,000 capacity car for the convenience of the railroad company" the buyer receiving the car would be protected on the freight rate in every way just as on an 80,000 capacity car, and was morally bound to accept 88,000 lbs. at the contract price, especially if seller has complied with the last sentence of Rule 342, providing: "The seller must promptly notify the buyer when the car delivered is not of the capacity contracted for."

Bank Refusing Credit on Protected Draft

Grain & Feed Journals: We stamp our drafts as follows:

This draft is a cash item and is not to be treated as a deposit. The funds obtained through its collection are to be accounted for to us and are not to be commingled with the other funds of collecting bank.

Our local state bank tells us they cannot give us immediate credit on our drafts so stamped, that they can take such drafts only for collection and give us credit only when they get the money back. It would be a great convenience to us if we did not have to wait for our money so long. Is the bank right or can we demand immediate credit on drafts stamped for protection? The bank contends they have to wait for their money from their correspondent banks.—Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., Cordova, Neb.

Ans.: Without the stamp the draft is handled as a cash item thruout and the Cordova bank can give immediate credit and receives immediate credit from its Chicago or other city correspondent.

When handled as a collection, however, the item can not be credited until the collection is received, unless the bank chooses to do so, since by the very terms of the stamped conditions the collection is to be kept separate from the other funds of collecting bank.

All difficulty with the bank can be avoided by collecting thru agencies of the American Railway Express Co.

New Classes Added to International Grain and Hay Show

Special classes for the so-called "utility" type of corn will be offered for the first time at the 1930 International Grain & Hay Show to be held at Chicago, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition.

According to the premium list, which has been distributed, the new classes will be open to corn of "the lustrous, medium indented, low soft starch type." The winning samples in these new classes must meet the winners in the old classes for regional honors to become eligible to compete for the grand championship of the show. Exhibitors will not be permitted to enter samples in both the old and new classes.

Other important changes this year include the division of the early oats and two-rowed barley classes into smaller regional contests so as to equalize competition.

The premium list offers 1067 cash prizes and numerous trophies to be competed for in 95 separate contests. All of the commercially important grains, small seeds, corn and hay are included in the classification.

Copies of the premium list may be secured from B. H. Heide, Secretary-Manager, International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

A congressman secured and gave out some startling information the other day concerning the cost of operation of the Farm Board. There are at present 270 persons on the payroll of the Farm Board. The expense of operation of the body, including salaries, the past few months has averaged between \$65,000 and \$66,000, or in the neighborhood of \$800,000 per year. SOME expense and who is paying the bill?

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Lookout for the "Inspector" Who Takes Fire Extinguishers

Grain & Feed Journals: The Millers National has just advised us of a racket which they have run onto down in Indiana.

While their inspector, Mr. Parmentier, was inspecting an elevator in northern Indiana, he noticed brackets for carbon tetrachloride extinguishers, but the extinguishers were missing. Upon inquiring he was informed that some man, supposedly from Chicago, took the extinguishers some time before under the pretense of having them checked over by the firm he represented for repairs, refilling, and cleaning.

The assured was somewhat suspicious, but when this gentleman showed him quite a number of other extinguishers he had in his car for the same purpose, the assured let him go and so far as he knew, heard nothing of him since. Upon further investigation Mr. Parmentier found that a number of other men in the vicinity lost extinguishers in the same manner, and also that this stranger had tried to sell extinguishers in various places.—Very truly, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, H. C. Lee, Assistant Manager.

Pool Depresses Prices by Driving Out Buyers

The promise of fancy prices for the crops of western Canada thru Pool activities led to early approval of the Pools by the newspapers and government officials who were glad to give the Pools an opportunity to create prosperity.

Now that the Pools are badly beaten the Briton's sense of fair play makes him reluctant to kick the under dog, but some critics are appearing, one writing in the *Monetary Times*, as follows:

"Up until the advent of the Pool, we always had from thirty to fifty millions of the crop sold for export before ever there was a binder in the field. When the Pool established their foreign selling offices and started to put wheat across the ocean unsold, the business changed entirely, and those who used to act as a sponge and take delivery of the early heavy receipts had to go out of the business of handling Canadian wheat because they found the Pool underselling them, the Pool having no cost prices, so that the situation today in Canadian wheat is practically that we have no enthusiastic foreign representatives who are willing to buy our wheat and forward it on the chance of selling."

Collecting Drafts Thru Express Company

A miller writes the Millers National Federation recommending that loss thru the failure of banks be avoided by making collections thru the express company.

"Where we consider the bank in the town to which we are shipping is not very strong, we send our drafts and Bs/L to the express office. In that way we are sure to get our money because the express company will not deliver the B/L until it gets the money, and when it gets the money we get paid. And we find that it does not cost us much more than when we send the draft to the bank and wait for a week or two until the banker gets ready to remit. Of course this plan takes the cash out of the small banks, but it does protect the shipper."

Ask Rehearing of Grain Rate Case

In a joint petition filed with the Commission on Nov. 6, the Chicago Board of Trade and the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce asked that the Commission grant a rehearing, reargument and reconsideration of the grain rate phase of the case.

"The rates on coarse grain from Iowa, southern Minnesota, and northern Missouri, prescribed in the order and report of the Commission, are unjust and unreasonable and unduly prejudicial to Milwaukee and Chicago," said the joint petition. The reasons given for this allegation were: "(a) They are higher, relatively, than the rates prescribed in this proceeding for application in other sections of Western Trunk-line Territory, where the operating conditions are much less favorable. (b) They represent increases in the present rates on coarse grain, notwithstanding that the carriers themselves proposed no increases in such rates. (c) No justification has been shown for the elimination of the differential on coarse grains under wheat."

"The grain rates from Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho, prescribed in the report and order of the Commission are unjust, unreasonable and unduly prejudicial to Chicago because—

"(a) They are based on the Kansas City combination, whereas the distance to Chicago via Kansas City is materially greater than the distance via direct routes.

"(b) Distance is ignored in the factor of the rates from these four States up to the Missouri River, which results in abnormally low rates to Kansas City and in highly inflated rates in the factor east of the Missouri River.

"(c) The rates from these four States to St. Louis are uniformly 6 cents less than to Chicago, notwithstanding that the excess distance Chicago over St. Louis from a large portion of this territory is practically negligible when the entire length of the haul is considered to both St. Louis and Chicago.

"(d) The injustice of the rate relationship between St. Louis and Chicago from this large origin territory is traceable directly to the attempt by the Commission to experiment in a new, untried and illogical method of constructing proportional rates."

Other charges advanced by the Chicago and Milwaukee organizations were that the rates to Chicago and Milwaukee from the territory on and north of the line of the Chicago & North Western Railway from Mankato, Minn., to Pierre, S. Dak., are unjust, unreasonable and unduly prejudicial to Chicago; the prescribed proportional rates subject the Chicago market to undue and unlawful prejudice in violation of the third section of the Interstate Commerce Act; the new theory of constructing proportional rates, as prescribed in the report, is illogical and violates sound principles of rate making.

Water Elevated by Leg Instead of Grain

Rain falling heavily during an electrical storm filled the basement of O. M. Lloyd's elevator at Altoona, Kan., recently with water.

The lightning discharged in some way is thought to have effected a contact that started the electric motor running.

After the storm the machinery was found running and the buckets on the elevator leg belt were carrying water to the top of the house and dumping it into the stored grain.

Can you beat it?

The Farm Board's Attempt to Strangle the Grain Trade

ADDRESS BY HUGH A. BUTLER, Omaha, Neb., Pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, before Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Business still has problems to meet and today's problem seems to be agricultural, if we may judge by the precedence this has been given over others. There has always been an agricultural problem, only today it is different than heretofore. Many of you well remember the trust-busting era that began about the time Bryan was campaigning on "free silver" and lasted for several years. It started government regulation of business. Government regulation is not objectionable. What the American citizens object to is domination and dictation.

Our national legislative bodies have been seeking to bring agriculture on a parity with industry. But they don't say what industry. Is it the coal industry, which is down in the dumps and hasn't proven profitable to coal mine operators for several years? Is it oil, which manifestly is in a similar condition in view of the number of gasoline wars which are going on over the country. Is it textile mills which have been ridden by strikes and troubles for almost equal length of time? Why not bring industries on a parity with each other? If such is to be attempted why should we not have legislation without end?

Agriculture became a problem back in war time when higher production of the agricultural commodities was begged, and wheat acreage was increased to the limit calling in marginal lands and vastly increasing the production. When the war ended the acreage was still in use producing wheat and overproduction resulted. The problem of taking care of this farm surplus is no different than that of taking care of any other surplus.

In times like these it is much easier to get legislation thru Congress than when conditions are normally prosperous. It is doubtful if the Farm Relief Act ever would have been passed in normal times.

Much of our trouble comes from the primary system. We have an over-production of politicians and a sad lack of statesmen. The primary system has caused formation of blocs in legislative bodies which often prevent passing of needed legislation and foist upon the people patent medicine substitutes. Minorities have too much influence.

Students of conditions in Brazil claim the Brazilian revolution is the direct result of that government's attempt to valorize coffee, disregarding the law of supply and demand and attempting to hoard the commodity, which thereafter hung as a bludgeon over the market and brought about economic distress. Our wheat situation is directly comparable, but we are not so hotheaded in this country and less likely to revolt.

Organized selling brings about organized buying, which situation is explained by the experience of a leading Canadian mill which does 90 per cent of its business with the export trade. The Canadian pool quotes market prices to the foreign buyers. The buyers know that the pool must sell large quantities of wheat to keep up with the incoming receipts from the country so they counter with an offer as much as 3c under the pool offer, and often their counter offer is accepted. This is turning the milling business away from Canada for foreign millers can buy wheat, transport it to foreign mills and put it on the foreign market cheaper than Canadian buyers can mill in Canada and export flour. Buyers like to buy their commodities as low as possible, and when selling is organized against them, their natural response is organization of

buying. With an overproduction of grain they are in a position to buy almost at their own price.

As soon as the pool was in operation, foreign buyers took measures to protect themselves with organized buying and they have done a good job. From the operations of the pool and the action of our legislature has come only ill-will between economically related countries. Every act of the legislature to raise the domestic level of grain prices has brought a drop in the market. First there was legislation effecting a low export rate and the market went down. Then came the Agricultural Marketing Act and its organization setups and the market went down again. Loan values, the pegged price, buying on the part of the Farm Board in the open market, organization of the stabilization corporation and its accumulations, the propaganda for reduction in wheat acreage, the publicity on feed wheat, the Russian scare, each and every one in turn brought declines and wheat, instead of selling at around \$1.50 a bushel as it did before legislation was attempted, is now selling at less than half that price.

In a resume made by President Coolidge at the time he vetoed the early attempts at legislation subsidizing agriculture, he called attention to the failure of similar plans both in this country and abroad. Attention was called to our silver and copper and to coffee in Brazil. Value, said President Coolidge, is a matter of opinion over which legislation has no effect. Even the United States Treasury is not strong enough to repeal the law of supply and demand.

A hundred years after the Revolution came the first regulatory laws. Now the government is in business. The question arises, Do we want to support the government or do we want the government to support us? It is a failing of the American people that while we want the right to run ourselves as we see fit, we wish to escape the consequences of our mistakes. Self government demands self reliance. We cannot give responsibility to the government without giving an equal portion of our liberty.

That five hundred million dollars the Farm Board had in hand might have helped a good deal in the present emergency. It's providing good, comfortable homes for the wheat to sit around in and rest during the cold winter months, but maybe the wheat isn't thankful after all.—R. H. L. in *Chicago Tribune*.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Dec. 1-2. The Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Dearborn Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 12-13. Farm Seed Ass'n of No. America, winter meeting, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 22-23. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Board of Trade Library, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 27-29. The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Hotel Hanford, Mason City, Ia.

Feb. 3-5. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 19-21. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, at West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 28-30. Society of Grain Elevtr. Superintendents of North America, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June —. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Cleveland, O.

Future Contracts in Illinois not Valid without Intention to Deliver

The Supreme Court of Illinois on Oct. 25 gave a decision in favor of defendant William McCabe in the suit brought by James K. Riordon to recover on trust deeds given by McCabe to cover losses in grain speculation on the Chicago Board of Trade. A petition for rehearing will be filed by attorney of plaintiff, Riordon, with small prospect for reversal.

William McCabe is a farmer residing near Tampico, in Bureau county. In 1903 he began dealing on the board of trade and did so intermittently from that time until the conclusion of the transaction out of which these causes originated. He had dealt with a number of different commission houses. He was at the time of filing of these bills 64 years of age. In 1918 one of the plaintiffs, James K. Riordon, was then a member of the firm of Kempner & Co., which firm was later succeeded by the firm of Riordon, Windsor & Co., and after the death of Windsor the firm was organized and continued business as Riordon, Martin & Co. In the early part of 1919 McCabe's transactions with plaintiffs increased very largely. During 1919, 1920 and the greater portion of 1921 plaintiffs conducted for him very large transactions in the purchase and sale of grain and provisions, totaling 1709 purchases and a like number of sales. The total transactions aggregated 27,868,500 bushels of grain at a total price of \$31,794,208.75. McCabe was not a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and could not execute such transactions in his own name on the board. He bought no grain or provisions for immediate delivery either thru plaintiffs or any other broker or commission firm. A large part of his purchases and sales, and likewise "bids" and "offers," were conducted thru an independent broker, who, as soon as the purchase or sale was made, turned in the transaction to the plaintiffs, who then entered it in McCabe's account, took charge of the transaction until closed. All transactions were made on the board of trade, the rules of which provided that each purchase or sale contemplated a delivery or acceptance thereof, as the case might be. McCabe's account with plaintiffs showed only his profit or loss. He was at no time charged with the purchase price of the commodity purchased for future delivery nor credited with the sale price, though the books noted the amount of the commodity and purchase and sale price. His account with plaintiffs shows that he was either debited or credited with a difference between the purchase and sale price. McCabe put up no margin and paid for no grain and took or made delivery of none. While he paid to plaintiffs in error large amounts of money in these three years, the same was not used to margin but to pay his losses, government taxes and commissions. The deals made by plaintiffs with other members of the board of trade, or by the broker and turned over to plaintiffs, were settled by plaintiffs for McCabe by paying the loss or receiving the profit on the deal and the same was charged or credited in McCabe's account.

Unfortunate in Speculation.—It is evident that in the early period of the transactions of McCabe with plaintiffs the latter considered him to be a man of means. The evidence showed that in 1918 he had 1,400 acres of farm land, valued at \$200 per acre, and a bank credit of \$125,000. During 1920, after the price of lands had decreased, the evidence shows that McCabe's 1,400 acres of land was valued at \$100 per acre. It also shows he had paid out to plaintiffs in error on transactions conducted for him, the \$125,000. McCabe's speculation grew more and more unfortunate. Late in 1920 defendant executed to plaintiffs a mortgage for \$50,000, proceeds of which were turned over to meet McCabe's losses. On June 1, 1921, this mortgage was taken up through a loan secured from a fraternal benefit society in the sum of \$60,000, and the balance of the proceeds was turned over to plaintiffs. As we have seen, on August 27, 1921, the trust deed involved here, securing a note of \$25,000, was given plaintiffs in error, and on October 14, 1921, the trust deed and note for \$30,000 followed the same course. These notes, mortgages and trust deeds were given to pay McCabe's overdraft in his account with plaintiffs in error representing his losses and were not used to purchase grain or provisions. From time to time McCabe drew

out of his account various sums of money. By January 1, 1920, his net gains had amounted to many thousands of dollars. On that day, however, according to McCabe's evidence, his account showed an overdraft of \$692.92. Plaintiffs' evidence puts the amount at something over \$700. During the year McCabe paid to plaintiffs in error in money, checks, drafts and certificates of deposit an aggregate of \$186,624.08 and drew out of his account \$125,048.49. In 1921 he paid in \$70,444.02 and drew out \$4,333.70, showing a loss in 1920 of \$61,575.59, and in 1921 of \$66,110.32, or a total loss in the two years immediately preceding the giving of the second trust deed here involved, of \$127,685.91. Later this loss was reduced somewhat by a net credit of \$13,800 on an account carried in the name of his son.

The only question involved is whether the deals were made with the intention on the part of both McCabe and plaintiffs in error that no deliveries should be made or accepted and that settlement should be made only on market differences. If the deals out of which these trust deeds and notes arose were so made they are in violation of section 130 of the Criminal Code and the notes and trust deeds are void. Unless the evidence, when considered in its entirety, fairly shows such intention on the part of both parties at the time the transactions represented by such trust deeds and mortgages or parts thereof were made, the trust deeds and notes are legal and should be foreclosed. The burden of showing that transactions were gambling in their nature is upon the party making such claim. (*Pelouze v. Slaughter*, 241 Ill. 215; *Grubey v. National Bank of Illinois*, 133 id. 79.) All transactions in grain or other commodities, where the understanding exists between the parties that no deliveries are to be actually made but the purchases and sales are to be adjusted by the mere settlement of difference in prices, fall within the meaning of section 130 of the Criminal Code and are void. *White v. Turner-Hudnut Co.*, 322 Ill. 133; *Pratt & Co. v. Ashmore*, 224 id. 587; *Weare Commission Co. v. People*, 209 id. 528; *Pope v. Hanke*, 155 id. 617; *Schneider v. Turner*, 130 id. 28.

Welfare of Board of Trade not Involved.—Counsel for plaintiffs argue earnestly that since all McCabe's purchases and sales took place on the board of trade under the board of trade rules they are legal and valid, and that to hold otherwise would be to destroy this agency of commerce. In order to constitute such transaction gambling, both parties must intend or understand that settlement shall be had, not by receipt or delivery of such commodity but by payment, only, of the differences in the price thereof. (*White v. Turner-Hudnut Co.*, supra.) It seems obvious that the validity of the rules of the board of trade or its welfare are in nowise involved in this proceeding. The act applies to transactions on the board of trade by members thereof as well as to other transactions involving gambling in grain futures. As has been frequently said by the courts in this country, it is quite as easy to conduct gambling transactions under the rules of the board of trade as it is legitimate transactions, and the validity of the rules of the board or its integrity as a business agency is in nowise involved. Since the matter is one entirely of intention, it is not material, under this statute, whether these transactions, so far as the board of trade or members thereof with whom the contracts for purchase of sales are made are concerned, occur under the rules of the board or quite outside of them. The intention of the board member selling to or buying from McCabe through plaintiffs is likewise not involved.

The validity of the notes and trust deeds depends upon the intention of McCabe and plaintiffs concerning the transactions which were had on the board of trade under its rules, and therefore valid on their face. The statute has prescribed that the intention of the parties shall govern. It is commonly recognized that one may use a transaction valid on its face for an illegal purpose. One may lawfully sell goods or stocks for future delivery even though he has none in his possession, if he intends and agrees to deliver them at the appointed time, but purchases made with the understanding and intention that the contract will be settled by paying the difference between the contract and the market price at a certain time fall within the statute against gambling. They stand on a different ground from purchases

[Concluded on page 622]

Grain Market Factors

Roumania has 65,000 tons of wheat in lighters at Braila and up the river, and shipments will exceed all expectations.

Brussels, Oct. 28.—The government announced today that the ban against shipping of Russian wheat across the country had been lifted. As a result twenty Soviet cargoes of wheat were unloaded at Antwerp.

Barley at 24 cents a bushel Ft. William is less than ½ cent a pound and is equivalent to less than 28 cents for the bushel of corn in the United States. Is the price of barley going to advance or is the price of corn to come down?

Millers reporting to the Millers National Federation were net long 21,314,548 bus. of wheat on Sept. 30, against 17,851,318 bus. on Sept. 30, 1929. This year their holdings of cash wheat were less but they had more futures bought.

Rotterdam is congested with wheat. All warehouse space there and at Antwerp is taken and charters are being made to hold the grain in ships. For lack of room one 3,000-ton cargo of southern hemisphere wheat was transhipped from Rotterdam to Liverpool.

Out of 52,221 cars of corn inspected at Chicago during the year ended Oct., 1930, there were 4,754 that graded No. one; 13,891 that graded No. two; 6,655 that graded No. three; 9,939 that graded No. four; 9,551 that graded No. five; 4,709 that graded No. six, and 2,722 that graded sample.

Rye shipped a year ago from Chicago to Georgia Bay ports is being brought back to apply on November contracts. One reason is that altho Canadian rye sold 3 cents over Chicago several months ago it is now at 10 cents per bushel discount. Outside the boundaries of the United States the American rye can not compete in price and quality with the Dominion crop.

Portland, Ore.—The interior has adopted a holding policy that almost stifles trading activity, indicating a feeling that prices have settled near the bottom. This highly speculative situation of general holding could be greatly relieved by transferring the risk to futures and moving the wheat. It is interesting to note that Pacific Northwest wheat exports for the current crop year are equal to the same period last year but the carry-over was about 8,000,000 bus. over the previous year.—Portland Grain Exchange.

American farmers are much better off than those in other countries if the price at which grains are selling is any criterion. American wheat prices are the highest of any in the world. Corn in Chicago is around 33c higher than in Argentine; oats about 4c higher than in Canada, and the bushel there is 36 pounds compared with 32 pounds in this country. The lowest grade of barley in Chicago is selling around 45c, compared with 24c in Canada, while rye is about 10c per bushel higher than north of the international line.—The Economist.

A corn crop close to 2,000,000,000 bus. has been harvested this season, or about in line with the average of the private estimates given to the trade early this month. Sufficient husking returns have been received to indicate that the trade expectations will probably prove nearer correct than the recent Government figures. On the basis of a crop of 2,000,000,000 bus. plus the carry-over and the visible supply, there is a total stock available for the season of 2,060,000,000 bus. or 634,000,000 bus. less than in 1929-30. The average available supply for the previous 10 years was 2,981,000,000 bus.

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
Aug. 9.....	171,784,000	4,536,000	176,320,000
Aug. 16.....	181,004,000	4,979,000	185,983,000
Aug. 23.....	189,911,000	5,822,000	195,733,000
Aug. 30.....	194,800,000	6,741,000	201,541,000
Sept. 6.....	199,909,000	7,188,000	207,097,000
Sept. 13.....	207,617,000	8,133,000	215,750,000
Sept. 20.....	210,763,000	8,180,000	218,943,000
Sept. 27.....	213,804,000	8,407,000	222,211,000
Oct. 4.....	211,077,000	8,031,000	219,108,000
Oct. 11.....	211,158,000	7,341,000	218,499,000
Oct. 18.....	210,008,000	6,547,000	216,555,000
Oct. 25.....	207,767,000	6,367,000	214,134,000
Nov. 1.....	205,437,000	6,163,000	211,600,000

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
Aug. 9.....	98,740,000	275,060,000	48,700,000
Aug. 16.....	95,396,000	281,379,000	50,000,000
Aug. 23.....	96,984,000	286,717,000	51,700,000
Aug. 30.....	90,617,000	292,158,000	53,000,000
Sept. 6.....	100,807,000	307,904,000	52,500,000
Sept. 13.....	120,871,000	336,621,000	49,400,000
Sept. 20.....	141,900,000	360,843,000	52,500,000
Sept. 27.....	148,288,000	370,499,000	53,200,000
Oct. 4.....	158,653,000	377,761,000	51,700,000
Oct. 11.....	161,986,000	380,485,000	52,100,000
Oct. 18.....	175,317,000	391,872,000	50,700,000
Oct. 25.....	177,002,000	391,136,000	52,700,000
Nov. 1.....	178,827,000	390,427,000	51,400,000

Total American, Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930— week ending	Sept. 27.....	Oct. 4.....	Oct. 11.....	Oct. 18.....	Oct. 25.....	Nov. 1.....
Aug. 16.....	331,379,000	423,699,000	429,461,000	432,585,000	442,572,000	443,836,000
Aug. 23.....	338,417,000	429,461,000	432,585,000	442,572,000	443,836,000	441,827,000
Aug. 30.....	345,158,000	432,585,000	442,572,000	443,836,000	441,827,000	
Sept. 6.....	360,404,000	443,836,000	441,827,000			
Sept. 13.....	386,021,000					
Sept. 20.....	413,343,000					

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Nov. 1, 1930, and the corresponding weeks in 1929 and 1928:

	Nov. 1, 1930	Nov. 2, 1929	Nov. 3, 1928
Wheat	4,755,679	9,065,207	8,380,165
Oats	2,424,971	4,435,368	870,592
Barley	443,742	1,748,538	5,257,210
Rye	2,792,429	2,883,262	1,847,236
Corn	749,696	956,339	28,109
Total	11,166,517	19,088,714	16,383,312

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel for December delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks, have been as follows:

	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10
Chicago	80½	80½	79½	78½	78½	78½	79½	78½	77½	76½	76½	75½	74½	73½	72½	71½	70½	69½	68½	67½
Winnipeg	75½	74½	73½	72½	71½	70½	69½	68½	67½	66½	65½	64½	63½	62½	61½	60½	59½	58½	57½	56½
Liverpool	83½	83½	83½	82	83½	84½	84½	85½	84½	83½	82½	81½	80½	79½	78½	77½	76½	75½	74½	73½
Kansas City	74½	74½	74	73½	72	73½	72½	71½	70½	69½	68½	67½	66½	65½	64½	63½	62½	61½	60½	59½
Minneapolis	77	76½	75½	74½	73½	72½	71½	70½	69½	68½	67½	66½	65½	64½	63½	62½	61½	60½	59½	58½
Duluth, durum	73½	73½	73½	71½	70½	72½	70½	70½	68½	68½	67½	66½	65½	64½	63½	62½	61½	60½	59½	58½
St. Louis	80½	80½	79½	79½	78	79½	79½	79½	78½	77½	76½	75½	74½	73½	72½	71½	70½	69½	68½	67½
Milwaukee	80½	80½	79½	78½	78	79½	78½	77½	76½	75½	74½	73½	72½	71½	70½	69½	68½	67½	66½	65½
Chicago	79½	78½	78½	77½	77½	78½	76½	74½	73½	72½	71½	70½	69½	68½	67½	66½	65½	64½	63½	62½
Kansas City	75½	75½	73½	72½	72½	73½	72½	71	69½	68½	67½	66½	65½	64½	63½	62½	61½	60½	59½	58½
St. Louis	80½	80½	79½	78½	78½	79½	78½	77½	76½	75½	74½	73½	72½	71½	70½	69½	68½	67½	66½	65½
Milwaukee	79½	78½	78½	77½	77½	78½	76½	75	73½	72½	71½	70½	69½	68½	67½	66½	65½	64½	63½	62½
Chicago	37½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36	34½	33½	32½	31½	30½	29½	28½	27½	26½	25½	24½
Winnipeg	32½	32½	32½	32	31½	30½	31	31½	30½	29½	28½	27½	26½	25½	24½	23½	22½	21½	20½	19½
Minneapolis	33½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	31½	31½	30½	29½	28½	27½	26½	25½	24½	23½	22½	21½	20½	19½
Milwaukee	37½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36	34½	33½	32½	31½	30½	29½	28½	27½	26½	25½	24½
Chicago	49½	49½	49½	48½	48½	49½	49½	48½	47½	47	46½	45½	44½	43½	42½	41½	40½	39½	38½	37½
Minneapolis	47½	47½	47½	46½	46½	47½	47½	46½	45½	44½	43½	42½	41½	40½	39½	38½	37½	36½	35½	34½
Winnipeg	40½	39½	38½	37½	37½	38½	38½	37½	36½	35½	34½	33½	32½	31½	30½	29½	28½	27½	26½	25½
Duluth	48	47½	47½	46½	47½	47½	47½	46½	45½	44½	43½	42½	41½	40½	39½	38½	37½	36½	35½	34½
Chicago	43½	44	44½	44	43½	42½	41½	41½	41	40	39½	38½	37½	36½	35½	34½	33½	32½	31½	30½
Winnipeg	29½	29½	28½	27½	26½	26½	27½	27	26	25½	24½	23½	22½	21½	20½	19½	18½	17½	16½	15½

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on July 1..	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Receipts July 1 to Nov. 1	278,025,000	282,269,000	320,744,000
Shipments July 1 to Nov. 1	161,592,000	164,515,000	174,073,000
Stocks on Nov. 1..	145,108,000	153,117,000	114,108,000
Consumption July 1 to Nov. 1	60,236,000	50,692,000	66,328,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 1..	1,599,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 1 to Nov. 1	255,505,000	288,202,000	319,772,000
Shipments Nov. 1 to Nov. 1	162,017,000	162,321,000	177,624,000
Stocks on Nov. 1..	3,062,000	1,599,000	1,853,000
Consumption Nov. 1 to Nov. 1	92,025,000	125,334,000	148,383,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Aug. 1..	5,259,000	5,643,000	1,148,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Nov. 1	53,437,000	70,036,000	58,215,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Nov. 1	27,501,000	41,044,000	32,541,000
Stocks on Nov. 1..	27,303,000	23,989,000	11,449,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to Nov. 1	3,892,000	10,646,000	15,373,000

Exports of Wheat

The following table compiled from Department of Commerce statements shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the principal U. S. ports:

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July ..	16,186,500	13,573,000	7,064,000	11,943,000
Aug. ..	24,167,500	16,936,000	14,588,000	28,136,000
Sept. ..	13,183,000	18,338,000	25,706,000	39,598,000
Oct. ..	14,666,500	28,272,000	36,044,000	26,698,000
Nov. ..	15,181,000	15,955,000	26,698,000	11,986,000
Dec. ..	12,129,500	11,866,000	11,558,000	6,536,000
Jan. ..	13,325,000	9,559,000	7,289,500	7,659,500
Feb. ..	9,347,500	8,704,000	8,298,000	8,626,000
Mar. ..	7,251,500	9,152,000	8,093,000	8,093,000
Apr. ..	7,253,000	9,152,000	8,093,000	8,093,000
May ..	10,064,000	16,986,000	8,093,000	8,093,000
June ..	12,287,000	8,902,000	8,093,000	8,093,000

Exports crop yr.	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
1930-31	150,852,000	165,682,000	204,076,000

Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts 1930	Receipts 1929	Shipments 1930	Shipments 1929
Baltimore ..	396,898	491,641	† 482,245	† 151,889
Chicago	757,000	1,413,000	2,194,000	1,102,000
Cincinnati ..	102,400	262,400	329,600	356,800
Denver	513,800	322,000	22,400	46,200
Duluth	8,273,023	10,020,907	7,884,831	10,658,158
Ft. William..	29,733,237	28,917,533	36,609,464	27,058,841
Galveston ..	.....	.....	† 312,000	† 236,1725
Houston .....	.....	.....	† 370,000	† 336,000
Hutchinson ..	.....	3,015,900	.....	.....
Indianapolis..	196,000	322,000	491,000	293,000
Kansas City..	4,265,640	6,311,250	3,564,080	4,429,680
Milwaukee ..	254,100	232,360	35,650	244,713
Minneapolis..	8,363,660	8,897,120	4,068,240	4,112,930
New Orleans..	1,423,650	890,389	573,141	646,409
New York	5,956,500	5,581,600	4,679,000	3,144,000
Omaha	1,585,600	2,564,800	2,389,800	2,280,600
Peoria	151,200	172,800	102,000	205,200
Philadelphia..	108,662	237,602	504,087	11,800
Port., Ore. ..	2,804,300	2,309,850	3,469,258	2,181,431
St. Joseph ..	826,300	1,299,000	888,000	298,500
St. Louis	2,037,000	2,690,800	1,649,400	2,169,800
San Fran.	455,533	200,933*	.....	.....
Seattle .....	.....	.....	241,763	23,000
Sioux City .....	.....	229,000	.....	.....
Superior	5,464,581	8,211,563	4,870,646	7,044,295
Toledo	547,335	1,073,160	520,145	317,295
Vancouver ..	.....	11,667,763	.....	7,083,497
Wichita	1,032,000	1,779,000	991,500	1,174,500

†Exports only.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Indianola, Neb., Nov. 4.—We loaded out our first car of new corn on Nov. 1.—Smith-Reiter Grain Co., by Jos. Reiter.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25.—Kansas City today received its first car of new corn from the 1930 crop. It was from Manley, Neb., in the eastern part of the state, and was of excellent quality for the first arrival. It graded No. 4 yellow, 56 pounds to the bu. and 19.5% moisture. Last year the first new corn reached this city on Oct. 18, and the first arrival this season is the latest since 1926.

Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts 1930	Receipts 1929	Shipments 1930	Shipments 1929
Baltimore	68,429	58,085	.....	.....
Chicago	5,340,000	6,664,000	2,593,000	3,493,000
Cincinnati	271,500	430,500	150,000	387,000
Denver	282,000	243,000	73,500	69,000
Duluth	111,841	130,912	105,126	151,758
Ft. William .....	.....	4,667	.....	4,667
Hutchinson .....	.....	11,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,569,000	1,597,000	1,006,000	1,624,000
Kans. City	1,237,500	1,393,500	714,000	615,000
Milwaukee	790,320	574,240	713,625	528,850
Minneapolis	593,250	599,710	333,950	359,880
New Orleans	13,500	72,500	6,870	56,193
New York	157,500	124,000	.....	.....
Omaha	1,374,800	1,089,200	1,120,000	1,167,600
Peoria	1,423,800	2,384,000	937,800	1,497,350
Philadelphia	145,937	14,263	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	102,500	129,250	.....	.....
St. Joseph	493,500	517,500	342,000	358,500
St. Louis	1,601,600	1,908,200	852,700	1,198,400
San Francisco	64,785	65,645	.....	.....
Sioux City .....	.....	731,000	.....	767,000
Superior	122,736	96,472	105,126	126,000
Toledo	120,000	82,500	13,360	1,055
Vancouver .....	.....	440,529	.....	33,377
Wichita	24,700	24,700	7,800	6,500

Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1929, in bushels, were:

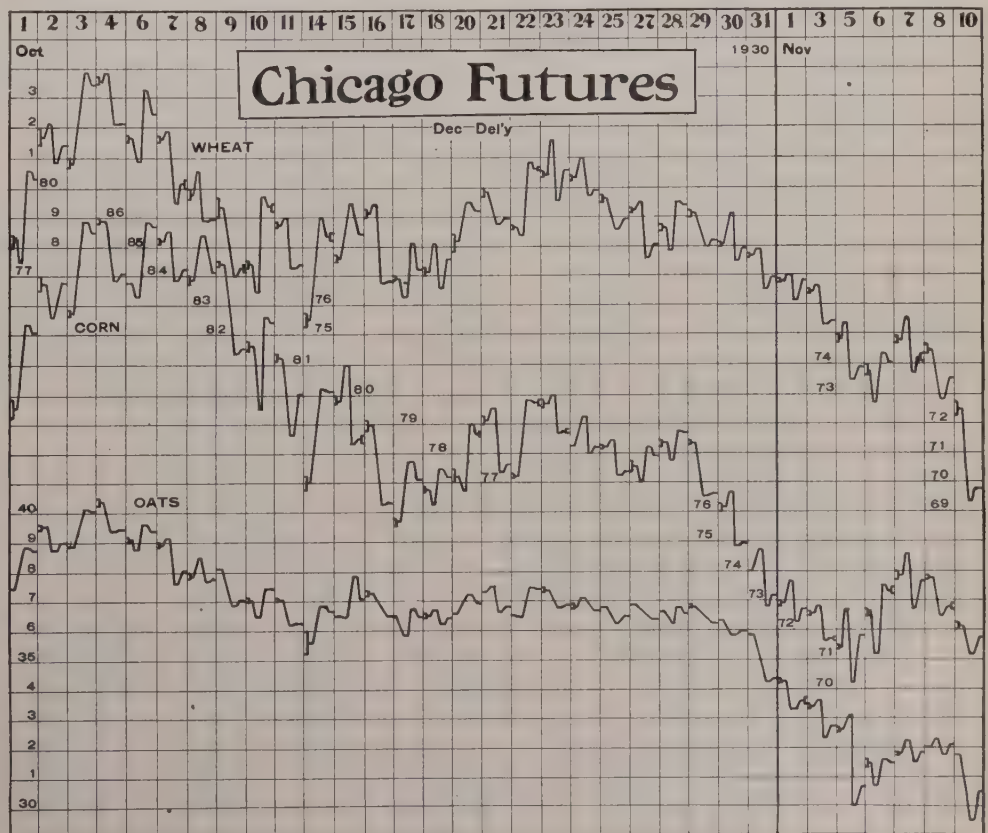
	Receipts 1930	Receipts 1929	Shipments 1930	Shipments 1929
Baltimore	4,148	2,505	.....	.....
Chicago	735,000	711,000	233,000	316,000
Cincinnati	54,400	28,800	19,200	1,600
Denver	153,600	75,200	80,000	4,800
Duluth	761,034	835,795	432,509	780,640
Ft. William	2,736,296	3,674,729	1,855,239	1,786,030
Galveston .....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Hutchinson .....	.....	18,750	.....	.....
Indianapolis	15,000	27,000	1,500	.....
Kans. City	396,800	310,400	268,800	228,800
Milwaukee	1,195,838	1,152,540	413,850	706,764
Minneapolis	1,807,470	1,677,300	1,541,760	863,670
New Orleans .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
New York	3,400	305,900	10,000	127,000
Omaha	156,800	206,400	280,000	259,200
Peoria	319,200	236,600	88,200	116,200
Philadelphia	1,248	1,658	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	31,250	17,600	.....	1,203
St. Joseph	36,750	35,000	31,500	21,000
St. Louis	275,200	294,400	68,500	54,400
San Francisco	1,003,791	1,499,375	.....	1,067,041
Sioux City .....	.....	54,000	.....	60,000
Superior	433,876	617,787	392,600	661,723
Toledo	4,800	7,200	.....	2,960
Vancouver .....	.....	51,699	.....	17,500
Wichita	81,900	75,400	48,100	39,000

†Exports only.

Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts 1930	Receipts 1929	Shipments 1930	Shipments 1929
Baltimore	11,794	10,173	.....	.....
Chicago	376,000	1,350,000	524,000	24,000
Cincinnati	56,000	29,400	32,200	11,200
Denver	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
Duluth	306,005	832,489	77,005	819,600
Ft. William	1,250,762	644,905	485,037	251,330
Indianapolis	55,000	10,500	12,000	12,000
Kans. City	39,000	42,000	25,500	36,000
Milwaukee	21,000	61,820	27,450	71,540
Minneapolis	718,400	775,250	358,910	296,910
New Orleans .....	.....	3,000	.....	1,500
New York	46,500	3,000	.....	.....
Omaha	79,800	240,800	85,400	275,800
Peoria	311,000	3,600	14,400	4,800
Philadelphia .....	.....	2,588	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	17,400	10,150	.....	.....
St. Joseph	3,000	.....	1,500	.....
St. Louis	39,100	50,600	14,300	32,500
Sioux City .....	.....	13,000	.....	2,000
Superior	69,554	481,031	78,545	246,020
Toledo	1,200	7,300	.....	8,870
Vancouver .....	.....	17,442	.....	566



World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	124,400,000	87,115,000	168,781,000
Argentine	12,371,000	65,255,000	26,103,000
Australian	18,192,000	12,952,000	13,552,000
Indian	3,760,000	288,000	288,000
Russian	35,264,000		
Others	22,116,000	19,188,000	14,964,000
Total	216,103,000	184,798,000	223,688,000
Season		610,452,000	914,862,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	2,656,000	32,179,000	17,552,000
Argentine	174,158,000	205,612,000	273,863,000
African	29,763,000	22,785,000	18,165,000
Russian	1,531,000	8,000	680,000
Others	62,454,000	10,020,000	30,268,000
Total	270,562,000	270,604,000	340,528,000
Season		270,604,000	340,528,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1930, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	1,083,000	2,598,000	8,436,000
Argentine	10,080,000	2,223,000	430,000
Others	7,100,000	5,758,000	2,730,000
Total	18,263,000	10,579,000	11,596,000
Season		66,297,000	62,908,000

Rye Exports

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (not including rye flour):

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	25,000	186,000	489,000	795,000
Feb.	33,000	113,000	428,000	588,000
March	53,000	85,000	298,000	783,000
April	45,000	26,000	363,000	4,498,000
May	10,000	360,000	3,324,000	5,857,000
June	18,000	292,000	1,293,000	3,571,000
July	17,000	95,000	192,000	305,000
Aug.	18,000	464,000	691,000	1,316,000
Sept.	24,000	1,217,000	2,450,000	7,734,000
Oct.		558,000	3,074,000	6,398,000
Nov.		17,000	1,389,000	2,838,000
Dec.		21,000	489,000	1,259,000
Year		3,434,000	14,480,000	35,942,000

Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	66,229	56,938		
Chicago	1,727,000	4,150,000	1,780,000	3,711,000
Cincinnati	262,000	252,000	254,000	140,000
Denver	50,000	88,000	10,000	52,000
Duluth	1,298,621	1,541,199	953,891	820,019
Ft. William	2,486,484	303,368	2,756,087	1,426,671
Indianapolis	684,000	750,000	564,000	688,000
Kans. City	332,000	420,000	180,000	316,000
Milwaukee	519,895	2,851,920	377,000	1,151,347
Minneapolis	1,476,460	2,851,920	1,585,250	1,542,670
New Orleans	40,000	22,100	12,847	36,818
New York	103,400	302,000		10,000
Omaha	606,000	720,000	492,000	1,180,000
Peoria	397,800	561,000	257,400	513,000
Philadelphia	38,537	115,340		
Portland, Ore.	146,300	74,100	26,942	16,269
St. Joseph	294,000	42,000	94,000	16,000
St. Louis	902,000	1,266,800	1,049,400	1,280,000
San Francisco	26,250	59,000		
Sioux City		513,000		585,000
Superior	305,056	538,810	723,079	339,853
Toledo	486,400	233,700	78,100	45,855
Vancouver		582,015		138,870
Wichita	19,500	18,000	12,000	

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 3.—The report of the Santa Fe Railroad indicates new winter wheat acreage in Kansas about 12,250,000 acres, compared with 12,700,000 planted last year; Oklahoma, 4,000,000 acres, against 4,326,000 in 1929.

Regina, Sask. Oct. 30.—Probably 50,000,000 bus. of Saskatchewan wheat remain still unthreshed, according to a statement made by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool to the minister of agriculture. It is likely that much of this will be either tough or damp, depending on weather conditions.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 5.—Between 50 and 60% of the corn husking has been completed in Iowa, according to today's weekly report of Chas. D. Reed, federal crop reporter. Yields are reported as varying from "as low as five to as much as 60 bus. per acre." Ideal weather conditions have

Corn Exports

The exports of corn from the principal U. S. ports, for the various months, with totals for recent crop years, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
Nov.	669,000	2,000,000	771,000	1,924,000
Dec.	805,000	6,187,000	1,108,000	1,693,000
Jan.	752,000	12,250,000	1,157,000	1,730,000
Feb.	855,000	8,019,000	4,034,000	1,889,000
Mar.	954,000	4,874,000	3,602,000	2,036,000
Apr.	954,000	2,460,000	3,263,000	1,387,000
May	764,000	972,000	1,104,000	1,516,000
June	708,000	905,000	968,000	1,008,000
July	330,000	768,000	796,000	631,000
Aug.	249,000	810,000	943,000	388,000
Sept.	319,000	600,000	611,000	507,000
Oct.		623,000	744,000	457,000
Total		40,468,000	19,101,000	15,172,000

Barley Exports

The exports of barley (bus.) from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for years named, were as follows:

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	574,000	1,925,000	1,701,000	1,006,000
Feb.	823,000	2,974,000	879,000	1,257,000
March	624,000	1,918,000	688,000	2,121,000
April	624,000	1,627,000	654,000	1,151,000
May	1,207,000	1,032,000	1,092,000	1,337,000
June	397,000	2,519,000	1,663,000	1,186,000
July	554,000	3,817,000	1,999,000	2,360,000
Aug.	1,143,000	4,357,000	8,583,000	4,065,000
Sept.	1,223,000	5,991,000	14,363,000	6,637,000
Oct.		1,532,000	11,342,000	6,927,000
Nov.		815,000	4,866,000	6,490,000
Dec.		1,017,000	6,549,000	3,425,000
Year		29,532,000	54,379,000	37,962,000

Oats Exports

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	362,000	681,000	615,000	406,000
Feb.	153,000	439,000	329,000	167,000
Mar.	221,000	500,000	447,000	222,000
April	132,000	346,000	376,000	845,000
May	115,000	503,000	453,000	3,207,000
June	29,000	245,000	70,000	1,462,000
July	536,000	247,000	98,000	525,000
Aug.	110,000	824,000	2,396,000	1,383,000
Sept.	13,000	1,059,000	2,291,000	632,000
Oct.		902,000	1,627,000	557,000
Nov.		713,000	794,000	271,000
Dec.		146,000	984,000	376,000
Year		6,609,000	10,480,000	10,053,000

enabled farmers to shuck a majority of their corn this year compared to only 27% by Nov. 1 last year.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 5.—Precipitation for the past week was generally of light proportions. Snow fell on Thursday over much of the State but it mostly melted as it fell. It was cold during the middle of this week. Corn husking continues and is about two-thirds done. Winter wheat condition is good to excellent; rain, however, would be beneficial. Reports indicate that ground moisture is generally deficient.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Sterling, Colo., Oct. 27.—Corn harvesting is getting under way now as corn husking is quite general. The yield is above the average and quality is the best ever. Had no frost until Oct. 15 and the crop died a natural death. Feeding of wheat is quite general over this part of the state. Here in Sterling one big feeder is feeding a carload of wheat a day, ground, mixed with barley, and it is proving very satisfactory.—Burns Grain Co., per A. F. Conrad, mgr., Sterling office.

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 367,000 bu. last week and rye 60,000 bu. Corn increased 449,000 bu., oats 170,000 bu. and barley 2,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	*Total	Last Yr.
Wheat	8,170	11,298	19,735,000	28,337,000
Corn	359	1,102	1,461,000	564,000
Oats	1,830	5,790	8,385,000	6,379,000
Rye	3,634	489	6,003,000	4,567,000
Barley	321	1,361	2,159,000	603,000

*Includes 267,000 bu. wheat, 765,000 bu. oats, 1,880,000 bu. rye, and 477,000 bu. barley afloat.

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Contract stocks of wheat in all positions in Chicago decreased 77,000 bu. last week, corn 3,000 bu. and rye 34,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	7,169,000	7,246,000	14,608,000
Corn	304,000	307,000	84,000
Oats	1,807,000	1,683,000	218,000
Rye	3,634,000	3,668,000	1,581,000

Buckwheat Crop Reports

Van Etten, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Acreage about normal; yield, 8 to 10 bus. per acre.—Banfield Co.

Wysox, Pa., Nov. 3.—Usual acreage; not over half a crop; quality is good.—Wysox Produce Co.

Marion Center, Pa., Nov. 6.—Buckwheat very low yield per acre; paying \$2 per cwt.; selling flour, \$4.50 per cwt.—Marion Center Milling Co.

Conneautville, Pa., Nov. 5.—Buckwheat acreage in this section 33% over 1929. Yield per acre, 20% less than 1929. Quality, the best we have had in years.—L. A. Glessman.

Conneaut, O., Nov. 5.—Buckwheat in this vicinity about a normal crop. Late rains brot on late buckwheat, so the yield is about 20 bus. per acre.—Conneaut Grain & Feed Co.

East Randolph, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Buckwheat acreage normal; quality much better than a year ago; yield per acre, much better, being 30 to 35 bus. per acre. Ideal weather for harvesting.—C. L. Glover.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 3.—Buckwheat is about 20% of an average crop here this year; quality, about 80% of average; poorest crop ever harvested in this county.—White Milling Co.

Towanda, Pa., Nov. 3.—We are revising our figures on this year's buckwheat crop as follows: Acreage 100%; yield, 75% (instead of 50%); quality, 90% (about).—Dayton Milling Co., G. V. Dayton.

Plainfield, Wis., Nov. 6.—The buckwheat crop around here is very poor—not over [Concluded on page 636]

Farmers Elevator Representatives Resolute Against Farm Board

A representative gathering of over 50 farmers elevator representatives from Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas assembled at the Hanford Hotel, Mason City, Ia., on Nov. 8, to confer on what should be done about the coercing tactics of field representatives of Farm Board set-ups, in attempts to undermine the fundamental structure of farmers elevator companies and force them to accept the Farm Board plan. Feeling against that political body ran high under a sober surface. No attempt was made to conceal the conviction that the Farm Board had been given its chance and failed, and that field representatives of Farm Board set-ups, at the instance of political appointees in power, were using misrepresentation and vicious coercion in their attempts to build up the regionals. In fact, there are no regionals such as originally planned, only groups of pool-like organizations that compete with each other for membership and farm relief funds. Those who favor pool-contract plans for removing the right of a farmers elevator to call its name its own, have the balance of power on the Farm Board and in the set-ups operating under it.

The conference was called at the instance of the farmers elevator ass'ns of Illinois and Minnesota, seeking to protect their organizations and local ownership of farmer elevator properties.

Saturday Morning Meeting

The first session of the conference was called to order at 10:30 a. m. Saturday by Sec'y A. F. Nelson of the Minnesota Farmers Elev. Ass'n, who entertained a motion for election of a chairman and sec'y.

Theo. Frederickson, pres. of the Minnesota ass'n, was elected to the chair by acclamation. Rob't Orndorff of Bloomington, Ill., was elected sec'y. Each man present stood and introduced himself.

A representative of each state gave a brief resume of the conditions and sentiment prevailing, concerning the Farm Board. Briefly these were as follows:

ILLINOIS

ROB'T ORNDORFF, Bloomington: In Illinois there has been and now is a movement afoot on the part of two more or less powerful organizations to take over the farmers elevator ass'n of the state and include it in a regional set-up under a pool contract plan.

So far we who are interested in preserving the ass'n and its identity, have been unable to see anything to be gained by joining the Farm Board or its set-ups, tending to raise the level of grain prices. In fact every time one of them makes a statement the prices of grain lose heart and decline further.

The policy of the representatives of Farm Board set-ups seems to be to take elevators away from control of their farmer owners and give them into the control of promotional bodies with axes to grind. In Illinois one of these promotional bodies set out to sign up 150 farmers elevators in 30 days. They claim to have signed up 25. In so far as we have been able to learn they succeeded in actually signing only five.

Every regional set-up attempting to operate in Illinois favors the contract system whereby an elevator and its farmer members

would sign away their constitutional rights in taking membership. The pooling body would force delivery of all grains received and have full control of the marketing thereof, taking whatever proportion it chose, in effect, for its inefficient service. Farmers and elevators would be serfs of the system.

SOUTH DAKOTA

B. L. EWING, Doland: At the last annual convention of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n 80 per cent of our farmers elevators voted against forming any alliances with Farm Board organizations whereby the identity of the farmers elevators would be lost. The ass'n went on record as firmly opposed to any system of federal marketing which did not have the farmers elevators, built up thru more than 30 years of cooperative efforts, as its foundation.

All of the present regional set-ups will send high-pressure salesmen into a community, and each will get a few followers. This wide divergence of membership among regionals in one community, simply disturbs local conditions and does no one good. Regionals are competing with each other for memberships and the farmer is the bone over which they are fighting.

The problem before us here is how best can we put out an educational campaign that will lay before farmers and elevators the true facts regarding the Farm Board and its set-ups, and prevent disintegration of the farmers elevators by vicious tactics employed by Farm Board representatives. This meeting, as an expression of farmers elevators, is encouraging and it is to be hoped that big benefits may be gained from such action as we may take.

It is our duty to formulate a program for the betterment of farmers elevators, then sell this program to our own people and to the great American public. Succeeding in this we can go before the Farm Board, demonstrate how its promoters are breaking down the morale of local organizations and demand consideration for a locally owned system, which has given the best of service and proven efficient and economical in operation.

An example of service that farmers elevators give which we could not hope to enjoy under the thumb of the Farm Board set-ups is the case at Doland. The banking facilities in our town are none too good. When crop failure broke a large number of the farmers in our community a few years ago, the farmers elevator went to bat with loans for seeding, harvesting and threshing the next crop totalling \$20,000. We had to borrow part of it. But the farmers came out all right. So did we. Are there provisions in the Farm Board set-ups for meeting such emergencies? Can you imagine the Farm Board performing a financing service when the collateral is questionable?

The South Dakota Ass'n attempted in collaboration with the Minnesota Ass'n, to put forth a plan under which these farmers elevator organizations would be permitted to work with the Farm Board. The thing was brought up for discussion at the Minnesota convention and was ready to go to vote when a wire was received from Sam McKelvie saying no set-up composed of farmers elevators would be recognized. The whole thing was killed and farmers elevators were left out in the cold. The Farm Board would not recognize a system already developed

for the best interests of the farmers, and owned and operated by farmers.

NORTH DAKOTA

E. MEARES, Fargo: Feeling among the farmers and the farmers elevators in North Dakota is bitterly opposed to the Farm Board. The Farm Board has brought us no relief, nor can we see where or how it will. So far all it has done is to try to undermine the existing farmers elevators with hopeless promises. Something must be done to protect the farmers elevators and work of this kind is greatly needed. We do not want to tear down efficient service for a questionable substitute.

IOWA

E. G. DUNN, Mason City: In July an effort was made by the Chicago office of the Farm Board to call a meeting in Iowa for the purpose of creating an Iowa set-up. Just a few days before we had finished creating our own set-up, a selling agency composed of farmers elevators, with 7 farmers and 7 managers on the board of directors, and myself as pres. We met with the Chicago representatives and listened to their plan.

Their plan, we discovered was the 1-cent-per-bu. plan of most of the pool-like regionals, which would take from Iowa farmers \$1,300,000, and their right to market where they see fit, in exchange for which the Farmers National Grain Corp. would handle their grain. We were to be given the task of raising \$1,300,000 and giving it to the Farm Board.

We had hoped that a plan of real assistance would be offered and were very much disappointed in the result. Iowa could not favor such a plan, when it was already organized and ready to do business on a sound basis. We told the Chicago representatives so. So far no further attempts have been made by the Farm Board to organize in this state.

Iowa is ready to get behind any constructive plan which sanely seeks to help our farmers, but 99.9/10 per cent of our farmers are opposed to the plan of the Farm Board. We do not want a program of coercion, and compulsory pooling which will absorb and ultimately destroy our local institutions. We are not ready to admit that someone, way off some place, is so much smarter than we are, that we should turn our marketing organizations over to him and take only what he is willing to give us for our grain.

MINNESOTA

S. S. BEACH, Hutchinson: Minnesota has had locally owned cooperative elevators for 35 years. We are proud of her record and the success of her elevators.

We've been accused of not being cooperative-minded and of interfering with the wheels of progress because of our failure to line up with the Farm Board. If Sam McKelvie is a fair example of the kind of men there are on that Board we don't believe we want to entrust our local farmers elevators into their safe-keeping.

At last year's convention we called a referendum vote on the question before the 1,500 registered delegates present. In resolution they emphatically went on record as unalterably opposed to the plan of the Farm Board. Only 17 votes were cast in favor of Farm Board set-ups.

Whatever comes, Minnesota farmers are going to maintain control of their local elevators and they will not tolerate undermining on the part of set-up salesmen. The rank and file of Minnesota farmers are not taking the Farm Board seriously.

The following general com'te was formed with one representative from each state, by respective appointment of a com'te-man by

each state delegation present. This com'tee was to formulate resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS COM'TEE: Theo. Frederickson, Murdock, Minn.; E. Meares, Fargo, N. D.; E. G. Dunn, Mason City, Ia.; B. L. Ewing, Doland, S. D.; R. B. Orndorff, Bloomington, Ill.; C. A. Moore, Fairmont, Neb.; Will Zurbucken, Dodge City, Kans.

TENTATIVE resolutions were read before the assembly by M. R. Myers, Western Springs, Ill., for consideration of the delegates thru the lunch hour.

Adjourned to 1 o'clock p. m.

Saturday Afternoon Session

The surveys made by state representatives were continued when the meeting reconvened a few minutes after 1 o'clock for the second session.

KANSAS

E. E. SMITH, Coldwater: Down in Kansas we've tried just about every kind of marketing scheme, including that of the pool, the latter proving a sad failure, which is now doing little if anything other than sue its members for selling their wheat outside the organization, and sue elevators for buying such wheat. We Kansans think the Farm Board is only one more step in the pool idea which has already proven a failure.

At our local elevator the Farm Board finds no favor. We have 90 stock-holders. Only two of them favor the Farm Board and both of those are radicals.

This group ought to pass a firm resolution asking President Hoover to disband the Farm Board. It has done no good, but has done a lot of harm. Every time a Farm Board member opens his mouth, down goes the market.

The Farm Board has tried organizing down in Kansas, but so far has not had much success, except thru lining up with existing organizations. There are 5 such organizations in the state. All are members except the Equity Union, which is the most powerful. The Equity Union would not consider the compulsory pooling system.

General sentiment in Southwest Kansas is strongly opposed to the Farm Board, and many of our farmers will deliver an education in cuss words when governmental marketing of grain is called to their attention.

NORTH DAKOTA

A. M. THOMPSON, Cogswell, speaking in a private capacity: In our state we've had about every marketing scheme Kansas has tried plus a few she hasn't tried. There are a lot of Farm Board friends in the state, tho I'm happy to say they are not among the elevators.

The Farm Board friends say "give the government a chance. Give a few years and let's see what it can do."

I am a firm believer in the farmers elevator movement. We dare not fall to wrangling among ourselves. It is our duty to bring the people closer together along cooperative lines, whereby true help may be found.

North Dakota is filled with agitators who are seeking ammunition for their guns. Many of our farmers are desperate and ready to snatch at straws.

So it is my advice that you do not go after the Farm Board too hard. Be entirely constructive in your program, or you will only manufacture ammunition for the agitators.

NEBRASKA

C. A. MOORE, Fairmont: A few years ago both the Democrats and the Republicans promised us farm relief. We had it coming to us either way. Now we've got it.

Out in Nebraska two meetings were held under the auspices of the farmers elevator ass'n, both of them at Grand Island. One

was to propose a plan acceptable to Nebraska interests, the other to accept one of the plans offered. The Farmers Union had representatives there and got only 4 favorable votes. The Farmers Westcentral Grain Co., outgrowth of the pool and the Mid-West Marketing Ass'n, was accepted. McKelvie was among those present. Officers of our ass'n were given representation. Our ass'n sec'y was one of them so he would exert his influence in behalf of the pool plan, and stock selling.

Many of us left that meeting dissatisfied. We hadn't got quite the consideration we expected, nor a plan that we thought would benefit our farmers.

The Equity Union of Kansas City hopped into Nebraska last spring and started organizing activities in direct competition with the Westcentral. It became something of an organizing battle between two bodies with like promises. When shipping on the pegged price began it became something of a boot-leggers battle. Everybody shipped to the Farm Board. Discrimination was indulged and no one was satisfied. The Equity Union members lost most because of the later action of their organization.

At the last meeting of the Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n, held in Lincoln last week, a resolution was passed favoring the Westcentral as a feasible set-up. This was a mistake. Our ass'n should not have gone on record as favoring one set-up. If it chose to do any favoring it should have favored all Farm Board set-ups, and any organization working for the benefit of the farmers.

We certainly are not in favor of taxation without representation. We, like others, are being taxed to support the Farm Board, but we have not adequate representation on the Farmers Westcentral nor on the Board. The Farm Board has coerced elevators to obtain membership and has discriminated between members and non-members to compel elevators to join. Such acts are unfair and unbefitting our national legislative bodies. We don't like it in Nebraska. Nor are Nebraska farmers elevators joining the set-ups in marked numbers. The Farm Board has had no more success in Nebraska than in other states.

GEO. A. ERNST, Kimball: I want to remark that I was one of the board of directors of the Nebraska wheat pool, who resigned his directorship because of the high-handed methods being pursued by the pool promoters. When the wheat pool became the Mid-West Marketing Ass'n Sam McKelvie was among the promoters who financed the project by taking \$10 farmer notes at \$7.50. The high-handed bull-doing methods of the promoters in obtaining members I could not honestly approve. So I resigned. My observation was that the promoters were simply trying to promote big jobs for themselves. I think investigation would show that the pool was in the red when it was taken over by the Mid-West Marketing Ass'n, and that the latter organization was thousands of dollars deeper in the red when taken over by the Westcentral.

SUGGESTIONS

During the discussions that followed these surveys, several suggestions were offered. Among them were:

A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis: If it is not out of order I should like to suggest it be made a part of the duty of such officers and com'tees as we may here appoint, to investigate the facts and counter the false propaganda put out by Farm Board set-ups. I have seen articles wherein these set-ups have claimed to have signed up half the farmers elevators. This is ridiculous. In Minnesota alone I know Farm Board set-

ups have spent \$15,000 keeping field men at work among the farmers elevators and all they can show for it is 5 elevators and it is doubtful if three of those can qualify.

ALBERT IMMER, Jeffers, Minn.: I want to urge that we make a recapitulation following such investigation, showing the number of farmers elevators in each state, the number that have joined Farm Board set-ups and the number in the doubtful class who are contemplating such membership. Given proper publicity something of this character should prove a great influence in counteracting the exaggerated claims of Farm Board regional field representatives.

Discussion of how localities of elevators represented felt about the Farm Board brought out the following among others:

V. L. MARKS, Lake Fork, Ill.: Only three farmers in our locality favor the Farm Board. They are the radical type of which a few are found in every community, especially among renters. The rank and file of our farmers are opposed to the Farm Board and its destructive influence. Our locality is representative of south central Illinois.

H. M. MONGEAU, Elmore, Minn.: It seems to me that the important thing for this body of farmers elevator representatives is to sell the idea of locally-owned, locally-controlled farmers elevators to our people, doing the job cleanly, without casting undue reflections on other organizations, winning converts by an object lesson of our own.

While on a vacation in Illinois this summer I attended a meeting of the Farmers Union, one of the pooling bodies to which the Illinois representatives have referred. Never before had I ever heard the farmers elevators more roundly abused, in effort to break down the morale of farmer elevator membership.

This group should raise a fund for broadcasting and sell friendship and service to the farmers instead of destructive hatred.

B. L. EWING, Doland, S. D.: When a field man for the "Berg-McKelvie" set-up was in my office recently he showed me a list of elevators that had apparently joined the set-up.

"What," I asked, "has so-and-so joined?" naming an elevator company with which I was familiar and whose attitude I understood.

"Well, no," he answered, "They are on the list, but they really shouldn't be. They haven't come thru yet."

I put the same question on several others with which I am familiar and received approximately the same answer in each case. That list was gross misrepresentation.

S. S. BEACH, Hutchinson, Minn.: Let us not take this Farm Board business too seriously. The farmers don't.

I was at a farmers elevator meeting in South Dakota this summer, while on the 7,000 mile jaunt. In three days before that meeting farmers of that locality had seen beautiful crop prospects go glimmering because of hot winds. A Farm Board field man was on hand and the meeting was ripe for picking. After the field man had finished talking, one farmer arose, wet and dusty in his shirt sleeves. It was a stifling hot day.

"To hell with this government marketing business," he said, "What we want is a return to pre-Volsteadism, so we'll have a market for our barley. And right now I could drink my share." The field man's move was lost.

Field men from the set-ups have hand-picked our communities but they didn't sign-up our sane, sensible, land-owning farmers who are the most responsible citizens in our communities. What they got was the easy

marks from which a salesman could high-pressure \$10.

If the farmers elevators give efficient service I'm sure we will retain the good will of the same farmers and will get along.

RESOLUTIONS prepared by the com'tee of seven were read as a whole, then acted upon separately. Each was adopted by acclamation, after due and fair discussion.

Resolutions Adopted

Purpose

The general purpose of this conference is to consider ways and means of extending the service and influence of locally owned and controlled farmers' elevators, and to take such steps as are necessary to guarantee their permanency.

General Com'tee

The conference shall create a general committee consisting of one delegate from each state represented, which committee shall have full right and authority to develop and carry forward such plans and projects as are in harmony with the general purpose of the conference. The committee shall call future conferences as may be deemed necessary or advisable in furthering its purposes. It shall open and maintain a central office and solicit funds for the furthering of its work.

Duties of Com'tee

The delegates from the states represented shall take the necessary steps to create a working body within their states which shall cooperate with the general committee. It is preferred that the farmer elevator associations shall in each case be consulted and requested to join in the formation of the state committee.

The general committee shall meet and select officers immediately upon the adjournment of this conference who shall make provisions to carry on the work as outlined. The general committee shall serve until their successors are elected at a future conference which shall be held not longer than one year from this date.

Name and Instructions

The name of the committee shall be the "Farmers Elevator General Committee." Letter heads and other stationery shall be prepared and correspondence and general activities carried on under this name.

The conference hereby instructs the general committee to advise the members of our farmer elevators of the danger of legislation ill-suited to the needs of the farmer elevator companies and the development of cooperative marketing, and which legislation tends to foster a system that ultimately means the destruction of the cooperative marketing agencies that have been constructed over a period of a third of a century.

Independent Cooperative Institutions

It is the further purpose to oppose all legislation tending to destroy cooperative marketing and to promote such legislation as will assist the cooperatives of the country in realizing the highest possible price for their grain products. We are firmly convinced from the experiences of the past that the cooperatives to continue to exist must be independent, community owned and community controlled, organizations.

Program

The conference instructs the general committee to launch an educational and organization program that will, first, prevent farmer elevators from signing contracts which cause them to relinquish control of their local properties and prevents them from selling to the highest bidder on the open competitive market; second, that will assist where necessary in increasing the capital of the local companies to meet all competition and the growing needs of the communities.

Following adoption of the resolutions, Will Zurbucken, Dodge City, Kans., called attention to another evil encroaching on the welfare of the individual farmer.

"Down in Kansas," said Mr. Zurbucken, "we are experiencing corporation farming. Corporations plant thousands of acres of wheat land. They hire labor for three months out of the year. Then they discharge that labor. The independent wheat farmer must make in three months what he lives up in twelve. Of course the corporation can farm cheaper. It buys at wholesale and does its own shipping. This meeting

ought to be resolute against corporation farming as well as take a firm stand against the Farm Board."

In response to this the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Corporation Farming

Believing that the tendency to corporation farming will eliminate the American home, lower the standard of our American home life, destroy the opportunity of American children, and pauperize and degenerate generations unborn, we urge upon all right thinking people the necessity of opposing any conditions that tend to produce this condition and urge the law makers of state and nation to prevent it by all means.

By acclamation, the seven men on the Resolutions Com'tee were appointed to Farmers Elevator General Com'tee, which will take charge of action in the name of the Conference and in obedience to the instructions in the resolutions as passed by the delegates.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Representation Present

Representatives from each state brought the total number of delegates to more than 50, as follows:

IOWA: Oscar Elvesseth and E. A. Gudvangen, Allentown; Wm. Eich, St. Benedict; E. G. Dunn, H. A. Spiller, and Wm. McArthur, Mason City; S. C. Hill, Portland; Jno. D. Bohning, Clear Lake; C. A. Molsberry, Plymouth; F. Robotka, Ames.

ILLINOIS: R. B. Orndorff, and Paul Thielen, Bloomington; V. L. Marks, Lake Fork; Chas. Holz, Buckley; J. N. Hennebry, Plainfield; Frank Kates and L. W. Antram, Grand Ridge; M. R. Myers, Western Springs.

NORTH DAKOTA: E. Meares, Fargo; P. A. Lee, Grand Forks; A. M. Thompson, Cogswell.

SOUTH DAKOTA: E. H. Day, Clark, B. L. Ewing, Doland; F. H. Sloan, Aberdeen; T. W. Overton, Webster.

MINNESOTA: Theo. Frederickson, Mordock; Albert Immer, Jeffers; M. H. Mongeau, A. B. Krinke, Albert Krupp, and Fred Madetzke, Elmore; S. S. Beach, Hutchinson; Edwin Miller and Bell C. Meyer, Wells; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis; A. C. Stolte, Tobias Pederson, W. H. Aelke, and L. E. Mensinger, Blue Earth.

NEBRASKA: C. A. Moore, Fairmont; Geo. A. Ernst, Kimball; J. R. Nation, and Henry Peterson, Colon; N. V. Kuhl, Memphis; H. D. Black and Jno. Lubker, Cedar Bluffs; J. B. Zuver, Adams; Jno. Schultz and Gustav Tomer, Gresham.

KANSAS: Will Zurbucken, Dodge City; J. D. Groves, Protection; E. E. Smith, Coldwater.

Leslie Gates Memorial Dedicated

The cornerstone of the new Leslie Freeman Gates Memorial Dormitory was recently laid as part of the "Founders Day" celebration at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Miss Helen Gates, daughter of this late leader in the grain trade, a student at Swarthmore College, laid the mortar on the cornerstone. Harry Gates, a brother, also attended this ceremony.

The building fund for the memorial dormitory was subscribed by grain trade friends and admirers and by his Lafayette classmates of '97. Mr. Gates served the college as a trustee for many years. Mr. Gates was a prominent resident of Chicago and for two terms was president of the Chicago Board of Trade. This leader headed the legislative activities for the grain exchanges of the country for almost a decade prior to his untimely demise.

Dr. William S. Hall, noted speaker, stated that Leslie Gates "had, in a remarkable degree, understanding, sympathy and friendliness; he was modest, simple, candid, kind, energetic, and persevering; he had a fine presence and unusual mental ability."

Miss Gates concurrently announced that she would establish a \$5,000 scholarship

fund at Lafayette, in memory of her devoted father.

Grain Trade members of the Leslie Gates Memorial Dormitory Com'tee include James A. White, George E. Booth and W. A. Lamson, all partners of the late veteran in the firm of Lamson Bros. & Co.

Changes in Grain Rates

[Continued from page 610]

milling in transit to Fort Worth, Texas, at the through rate from Central City to Fort Worth. When the Commission's order goes into effect such a shipment would use up its free transit at Omaha and 2c additional would be payable for the milling in transit at Kansas City. Under this new rule grain can go to a first market like Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Aurora or Superior and go into storage. The subsequent movement, however, must be to some mill or other consumer or the free transit will be exhausted leaving the further movement of the grain subject to the 2c transit penalty.

When Kansas City corn prices are higher than Omaha prices by more than the freight rate from Omaha to Kansas City corn may move to Kansas City but the subsequent transit movement beyond Kansas City will involve a penalty of 2 cents on the miller who buys such billing. In the future inter market movements will probably occur only when the price difference equals the freight plus the 2 cent transit penalty unless the sale be to a miller at the higher price market. Grain stored at an interior transit point would be in a similar situation with reference to sale at a market for any purpose except consumption at that point.

The fact that freight rates from Nebraska points to Omaha will generally be at least 2 cents less than to Kansas City, will enable Omaha to compete with Kansas City at Nebraska country shipping points but the higher freight cost from Omaha to eastern destinations will tend to reduce the Omaha market price by the amount of the freight disadvantage of 2 cents. You will remember the controversy which has been carried on for many years between the Missouri River millers on the one hand and the Minneapolis mills on the other concerning the rates applicable from these competing points to the larger consuming territory east of Chicago. At present the proportional rates on wheat and flour from Minneapolis to Chicago is 13 cents and from both Kansas City and Omaha to Chicago it is 17½ cents. The rate on grain products from St. Louis to the east is four cents per cwt. higher than from Chicago. Both Omaha and Kansas City can use the St. Louis route at equal freight rates by reason of the application of a 13½ cent rate from both points. The rates thru St. Louis are equalized with Chicago by the 4c spread in the rates from St. Louis to the east being equal to the spread in the proportionals from Omaha and Kansas City to Chicago as compared with St. Louis. The decision of the Commission reduces the Minneapolis proportional to Chicago from 13 cents to 11 cents and reduces the Missouri River Chicago basis to 15 cents leaving Omaha or Kansas City 4 cents over Minneapolis instead of 4½ cents as at present. However, the proportional rate from Kansas City to St. Louis is reduced to 9 cents which, added to the 4 cent spread in the rates from St. Louis to the east as compared with Chicago, will enable Kansas City and Kansas or Oklahoma millers to deliver flour at New York on the equivalent of a 13 cent rate to Chicago. One anomalous result of that fact is that unless the lines from Kansas City to Chicago cut their proportional rate to 13 cents or the lines east of Chicago make a 2 cent reduction, the Santa Fe and Rock Island will be unable to move grain products or grain from Kansas or Oklahoma points via Chicago because of that route being 2 cents out of line. Omaha or Nebraska mills will have a 2 cent rate disadvantage as against Kansas City or Kansas mills under such an adjustment because the rate from Omaha to St. Louis is made 4 cents higher than from Kansas City. It seems to me, that even if the proportional rates from Omaha and Kansas City to St. Louis as fixed by the Commission be proper there should be a further readjustment from Omaha and Kansas City to Chicago to give Omaha and Nebraska mills a proper rate relation and give Missouri River Chicago lines a fair share of the traffic.

The Commission will insist on a test of the new rate structure, as suggested in the closing paragraph of the opinion, and I therefore advise you to get ready to transact your grain business after January 1, 1931, on the rates and under the conditions which the Interstate Commerce Commission has prescribed.

Changes in Grain Rates Effective Jan. 1, 1931

By J. A. LITTLE, Commerce Counsel, before Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n at Lincoln, Neb.

To get a proper perspective consider some of the conditions existing when the Hoch-Smith investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission was commenced.

In all territory east of the Rocky Mountains to Lake Michigan and the Indiana-Illinois state line coarse grain was given rates 90% of the wheat rates between the same points as the result of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission made in October, 1921, and approved, after further hearing, in June, 1923. There are two general exceptions to that statement. Rates on coarse grain and wheat were the same in Illinois and from Montana to Duluth and Minneapolis. In Pacific coast territory rates on coarse grain and wheat were and are generally the same. In dealing with territory east of the Rockies the Commission had to determine whether it would preserve the existing difference between coarse grain and wheat or put both grains on the same rate base by raising corn to the wheat basis, or by reducing wheat to the corn basis or by fixing a single rate on both and by so doing reduce wheat rates more than coarse grain rates. Generally speaking in territory east of the Rocky Mountains grain products rates were and are the same as those on grain, although flour and feed rates to Texas are generally higher than the grain rates. On the other hand flour and feed rates to the Pacific coast were and are generally higher than the rate on the grain from which the products are manufactured. In all territories except the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Oregon served by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads at least one free transit was and is given. To illustrate the situation: in this Northern territory, wheat milled in transit at Grand Forks for Minneapolis or Duluth pays a penalty of 1½¢ per cwt. on direct line movement. Out-of-line hauls generally would involve combinations of local rates. Transit to the North Coast involves a penalty of 2½¢ per cwt.

In the Southwest transit arrangements were and are on a very liberal basis. Several stops were allowed at the through rate and free out of line hauls of 125 miles were common and in some instances out-of-line hauls of as much as 900 miles were permitted.

Some substantial markets like Wichita, Fort Worth and Salina were and are doing business on a transit basis. The larger markets like Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago were provided with proportional rates but, in many cases, had transit arrangements providing so-called transit balances much lower than the proportional rate basis.

Sharp differences of opinion existed among various groups of shippers and markets as to rate questions. Millers generally wanted the same rates on products as on grain and free transit on the grain rates. California and Texas millers wanted rates on wheat and corn into those states on a lower basis than on flour and feed. On the other hand the Southwestern millers asked to have the grain rates apply on flour and feed shipped to Texas and California.

Rates on wheat from North Dakota to Minneapolis and Duluth are the lowest in the United States. Grand Forks is on the direct line from Devils Lake, N. D., to Duluth. The State of North Dakota under the Non-Partisan regime built a 3,000,000-bu. terminal elevator and a 1,000 barrel flour mill at Grand Forks. If Devils Lake wheat were stored or milled at Grand Forks in transit to Duluth a transit penalty of 1½¢ would be paid in addition to the rate. Since 1925 the North Dakota railroads had been asking for substantial rate increases but insisted on the propriety of a separate transit charge. The state mill and elevator, operated under a board of which the Governor is chairman, came before the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for free transit under existing wheat rates. The Northern railroads insisted on their alleged right to charge one rate for hauling wheat from North Dakota to Duluth and to make a separate charge if the shipment was stopped at Grand Forks for storage or milling. The Duluth Board of Trade insisted that transit should be paid for in all western territory. The Minneapolis interests said that all transit should be free and that the lines from Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana ought to give at least 150 miles out of line

free in transit. On that theory wheat from Devils Lake could go to Minneapolis and be milled in transit to Duluth free at the Duluth rate; the distance from Minneapolis to Duluth being 150 miles.

The Oklahoma Corporation Commission, the Kansas Public Service Commission and southwestern Millers insisted that rates from Kansas and Oklahoma to Kansas City ought to be as low as rates for equal distances from North Dakota to Minneapolis or Duluth.

The Southwestern railroads contended that their rates, on a higher basis than those in the northwest, were justified by the existing transit practices in the southwest. One general freight agent for an important southwestern grain carrier said that out of line hauls of from 83 to 307 miles without extra charge are common and cited an extreme case involving an out of line haul of 1,187 miles. Another traffic officer for an equally important southwestern grain carrier testified that in some parts of the southwest as much as 100 miles free out of line service will be given under any and all circumstances without question.

The Kansas City Board of Trade argued that all rates on grain should be based on a local rate to the first market and proportional rates beyond. They severely condemned the existing system of through rates with transit balances because of the advantage accumulated billing with low transit balances gave some grain traders over others who did not have billing to use and must therefore pay the much higher open proportional rates.

Duluth agreed with Kansas City in the main but expressed the opinion that transit ought to be separately paid for throughout western territory.

Minneapolis vigorously opposed the Kansas City proposal for exclusive use of proportional rates beyond the markets. Minneapolis insisted that reasonable thru rates on wheat should be made from North Dakota, for example, through to Chicago or Milwaukee leaving Minneapolis to operate exclusively on a system of transit balances. The Minneapolis proposals would have given the mills at Minneapolis balances of from nothing to 6 or 8 cents a hundred on which to deliver their products to Chicago instead of the proportional rate of 13 cents per cwt. now in effect. Mr. Townsend who represented the Minneapolis market cited hundreds of examples of liberal transit arrangements in the southwest and argued that Minneapolis is entitled to equally liberal treatment. Among other things he showed that under the unit billing rule feeds were being shipped from Kansas City to Chicago rate points 400 to 500 miles without charge using the balance on molasses to Chicago which was nothing. He showed transit at Chicago free on the direct rate from Omaha to Texas. Each of these illustrations and many others were designed to convince the Commission that Minneapolis should have more liberal free transit without payment of out of line penalties.

The Kansas City Board of Trade tried to distinguish between grain markets where future trading is carried on and those which merely buy, store and later sell cash grain. The claim is that future markets are price-making agencies and that the registration or making of prices is influenced by the existence of a wide variety of outlets for grain open to all traders at equal rates preferably on a proportional basis. The assertion was made that reasonable rates from producing points to such a future or price fixing market is of great importance to the grain growers.

On the other hand the Minneapolis market, which is the principal spring wheat future market, was insisting that reasonable overhead rates with transit are essential to the preservation of that market.

The Wichita millers and the market interests at that point complained bitterly about the fact that wheat can move from points near Wichita over a long route through Kansas City to Texas at rates as cheap as those applicable for the short haul through Wichita. Wichita asked for a system of proportional rates which would enable it to compete with Kansas City in the important southwestern markets.

Superior, Nebr., asked for thru rates with

transit from Nebraska points to destinations in Kansas and Oklahoma at rates less than the combination on Kansas City. These illustrate the conflict of views among markets, millers and others interested.

Effect of the Rate Decision

All transit balances beyond terminal markets are condemned by the commission and a system of proportional rates somewhat lower than those now in effect was prescribed. The 15 cent proportional prescribed on all grain from Kansas City to Chicago is 2½ cents lower than the present wheat rate and 1 cent lower than the coarse grain basis but the transit balances on wheat from Oklahoma, stored at Kansas City and subsequently shipped to Chicago, are in some cases as low as 1 to 10 cents a cwt. All such low transit balances are required to be cancelled.

Mills in the Northwest are given free transit but rates on grain will be sharply increased from many North Dakota and Minnesota origin points to Minneapolis or Duluth. The carriers are required to restrict the number of transit stops and substantially limit the out of line hauls permitted in connection with grain moving out from the southwest and central west and the freight rates themselves are to be substantially reduced. For example the wheat rate from Wichita to Chicago is reduced 5½ cents and the rate from Wichita to Kansas City is cut 3 cents. The wheat rate from Forgan, Oklahoma, to Chicago is cut 7 cents and the rate to Kansas City is cut 6¢ per cwt. Nebraska wheat rates are reduced by even greater amounts. For example, wheat rates from Grand Island are cut 9 cents to Chicago, 6½ cents to Omaha, 4½ cents to Kansas City and 20½ cents to Texas, Group 3.

The order of the Commission fixes the same rate on coarse grain and wheat. The reductions on corn would therefore be less than those on wheat. From Grand Island to Omaha the wheat rate is reduced 6½ cents and the corn rate 4½ cents.

Mixed Feeds.—The Commissions order condemns transit arrangements as applied to mixed feeds and suggests an entirely new basis of rates to apply on that commodity. The railroads are required to cancel the Unit Billing Rule which was apparently an important factor in the building up of the mixed feed industry at various points including the Missouri River Markets.

To illustrate the operation of this unit billing rule, my attention was recently called to a shipment of feed moving out of Kansas City to Lakeside, Nebr., a distance of 535 miles on a cottonseed cake balance of 9 cents per cwt. The freight charges on 60,000 lbs. of feed were \$54 for a haul of 535 miles. Contrast that with freight charges of \$30 per car for moving a car of gravel about 30 miles from the Platte River to Lincoln and remember that gravel is a very low grade commodity.

Out of Line Hauls.—The Commission's order does not say just how far the railroads shall go in restricting out of line hauls. In a recent case decided on Sept. 5, 1930, "Out of Line Charges on Grain from Kansas," etc. Transited at Hutchinson, 167 I. C. C. 797 the Commission approved out of line charges ranging from 2¢ for 40 miles or less to 4½¢ for 150 miles in connection with a grain movement out of Kansas or Oklahoma via Hutchinson to points in southeast Kansas or southwest Missouri. If such a basis were generally adopted radical changes in transit arrangements would be made at all important Nebraska transit milling or storage points as well as other transit points throughout the west.

The Hutchinson out of line transit case was submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission July 10, 1930, and was decided Sept. 5, 1930, on the basis of applying principles laid down in the general grain case decision which I have been discussing. In view of this fact it would not be surprising if the carriers established some such out of line haul penalty schedule for very general application.

Limitation of Transit Stops.—One of the most important provisions in the Commission order is the requirement that transit stops shall be limited to one for inspection and two for storage, conditioning or milling into direct grain products. If more than two transit stops are made a charge of 2¢ per cwt. is required for each additional transit stop. The decision says that a stop at a primary market must be counted as any other transit stop. Under existing transit arrangements a car of corn could move from Central City, Nebraska, to Aurora, Nebraska, and be sold there for storage. Subsequently this corn could move to Kansas City for

[Concluded on page 609]

Nebraska Grain Dealers Score So-called "Farm Relief"

The large attendance at the second annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at Lincoln, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 28 and 29, was due to the summerlike weather that Nebraska usually enjoys at this time of the year, modern roads and the cut-rates on gasoline, as well as to the subjects discussed. The officers of the Ass'n had prepared an interesting program with addresses by leading lights in the trade.

All sessions were held in the Lincoln hotel. The morning of the first day was largely devoted to registration, which was in charge of Harry Lehr of the Grain Dealers National Fire Insurance Co., which supplied the badges.

Tuesday Morning Session

The first session was called to order by Pres. T. B. King of Central City, at 10 a. m.

S. A. SANDERSON, Pres. of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, made the address of welcome, remarking:

I am pleased to welcome you representatives of the grain trade today. Lincoln is a growing city and its growth is essentially dependent upon those in outside communities to which Lincoln belongs. It is your city, your capital, and we want you to make it yours as long as you are here.

The Lincoln Chamber of Commerce consists of 2,000 business men, who are anxious that conventions be held in the city.

Business conditions are improving. In my business, which is general merchandise, October is showing a material gain over preceding months. Lincoln business men all make remarks along the same line.

You are welcome to Lincoln, and we want you to make use of the many facilities the Chamber of Commerce has to make your stay pleasant.

C. D. STURTEVANT of the Omaha Grain Exchange, in responding said,

MR. STURTEVANT'S RESPONSE

I am glad of the opportunity to respond to the welcome of Mr. Sanderson and the merchants of Lincoln, whose hospitality is so generously offered. It is fitting and proper that we should hold our conventions in the capital of our State where such hospitality is to be found.

I am wondering if the absence of the good minister of the gospel, who was to pronounce the invocation is not also fitting. Perhaps he should appear at the end of the program to pronounce funeral services over this dying trade.

We are under a severe attack from the Federal Farm Board. Fortunately or unfortunately, we are a part of what the exponents of the Farm Board declare to be the organized grain trade. It is true that we have our state and our national Ass'ns, but they certainly are not the strongly organized ass'ns which encompass the entire trade and make vast contributions for crossing the Farm Board. It is unfortunate that the various organizations in the grain trade are not more closely allied for the protection of their own interests and more generously supported by the individual members of the trade.

The statement of one representative of the Farm Board that the organized grain trade has raised a million dollars to fight the Farm Board has no basis of fact. Those familiar with the trade, and with the organizations in the trade, realize how ridiculous such a statement must be. Politics and bureaucracies today are bringing upon us a form of tyranny much greater than

that over which the Revolution was fought. This tyranny is being extended even to the point where attempts are being made to prevent criticism of the bureaucracy on the part of those interested. Figuratively, we are being told that we should die and that no one will miss us, and the world will be better off without us. The tyranny does not stop there. It goes beyond the grain trade and tries to dictate to the farmer how much acreage he may plant and how he shall operate his land.

You can't tell a bunch of men that they are liars, thieves and gamblers without getting a response. If the conditions which have preceded the present in the organization activities of the Federal Farm Board continue, it will not be long before we will become closely unified and organized to fight.

This is a free country. At least we are told it is. Anyone wanting to get into the grain business for himself, whether it be farmer or independent organizations, are welcome to do so. With them the grain trade has no quarrel, but we do object to government subsidies, the bureaucratic Federal Farm Board and its definitely expressed policy for putting us out of business.

PRES. KING made the opening address, discussing the progress of the ass'n and the work it has done in the interest of the Nebraska trade. He said:

Pres. King's Annual Address

It has been my pleasure to have been connected officially with this ass'n since its organization in Lincoln, in June, 1928, and I hope that in that time, at least a substantial foundation has been laid upon which may be built an institution which shall promote the welfare, and protect and foster the interests of those engaged in the grain and milling business of the state.

Your officers have worked, in the building of this foundation, confident in the belief they were performing labor that would be of permanent benefit to the industry. They have had no other aim, and no incentive, inducement or other reward. The major part of the credit for what has been accomplished in the past year must be given to Mr. Campbell, who has given to the ass'n intelligent and devoted service in measure far beyond the compensation he has received. As you know, he covered practically the entire state during the summer, holding local meetings at various points.

At times the lack of response by the dealers he has tried to interest, has been most disappointing and baffling. The benefits of organization have been so well demonstrated in neighboring states that it would seem our grain men should flock to the support of this ass'n, but instead there has been an amazing indifference on the part of grain men in some localities. If the grain dealers of Nebraska don't believe in and don't want a strong representative ass'n, let it be known and relieve the officers of the responsibility of working for it.

The ass'n is not an organization which someone or some group is trying to load on you, or to promote against your wishes. If it is a good thing, push it; if not, kill it and save time, money and effort. We have made moderate gain in our membership in the past year. We should double it the coming year and need at least that number of members to support the ass'n and make its work effective. Every live grain man of the state should be an active member.

Our business is passing thru a trying period, which will test the stamina and staying powers of the best of us, but I believe sincerely that we shall pass thru successfully; and after this wave of communism, that we shall emerge a proven industry and may then reap the reward.

You have heard Mr. Sturtevant's discussion of the Farm Board activities and you will hear others. I would suggest that it will pay you to read, in the proceedings of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n meeting, held in Chicago, the discussions of the subject by E. DuPont Smith, and the resolutions adopted by the convention.

All business and even our personal liber-

ties are being threatened by a wave of socialism and communism permeating our political life and it is time every citizen should combat it. The quality and character of the membership of state and national legislative bodies, as well as the sincerity and effectiveness of law enforcement officers and agencies, seem to have declined materially in recent years. The candidate who makes the most noise, the most radical promises, and who finds most fault with the existing order, seems to get the votes.

We have lost from our official life the spirit, the altruism, and the high sense of patriotism which inspired the makers of the Constitution, the founders of our Government, and our statesmen during the early history of the nation. Here and there in our executive officers, our legislative bodies, our higher courts, and in our diplomatic service, we have men of great ability and integrity, men successful in professional and business life, who seek to crown their careers by rendering conspicuous and valuable service to their country in public office. If the same spirit prevailed thruout our citizens in official life, our Government would be the model of all nations. Better men would be attracted to public life, our country would prosper and its people be contented and happy.

Direct Primary: We may well consider whether or not the operation of the direct primary law has had the effect of lowering the standard of nominees for elective offices. Many capable, honest men, who would accept the nomination of their party convention, and would make efficient officials, hesitate to file for nomination by primary election and wage a campaign without organized support. Nomination by primary election may be preferable in larger cities, but there is serious question as to its value outside metropolitan areas.

I think we do not generally give sufficient consideration to our duty as citizens, to the selection of public officers, and to the conduct of our government. If we are indifferent to these duties, we have small reason to complain about the passage or enforcement of impractical laws. If we were better citizens, we should have a stronger government.

SECY J. N. CAMPBELL, Omaha, made his annual report which follows:

SECY CAMPBELL'S REPORT

Conditions in the grain trade this year are not much better than they were last year. There has been more grain to handle and quite a spread in the feed business activities, but the price dips in the market have cut margins to such an extent that it has taken careful management to show a consistent profit.

The incubus of federal interference with the normal course of the grain business so demoralized and confused the dealers that confidence was weakened and initiative crippled, resulting in loss of interest on the part of investors.

Nebraska stands at the head of the agricultural states this year in point of general production. All of its surplus products will find a ready market but at values so low that the producers will realize small if any profits. Under such conditions the grain dealer finds his resources taxed to the limit to get a margin at all consistent with the time and money invested in his business.

Pegging the Price: Since the collapse of the Farm Board's attempt to fix prices on cotton and wheat last spring we have advised our membership to pursue the usual and normal course of business on this year's crop regardless of what further mischievous interference the board might threaten. That price pegging policy was administered in a manner calculated to coerce the farmers elevators into surrendering their independence and assigning control of their grain and records into the hands of the newly created corporations. The abject failure of that form of sovietism caused the board to forewarn any further activities in that direction.

The discriminations practiced under that plan were monstrous perversions of the legal use of public funds. Under its operation a large number of farmers were given a rake-off of 10 to 35 cents per bushel on their wheat more than it was worth, while their neighbors, just as deserving, had to sell on the regular market because they would not bow to the decrees of the autocrats and sign up with their valets.

A coterie of Government solicitors has traveled the state, dispensing propaganda against the regular grain dealers and selling stock and memberships in the new corporations fostered by the Farm Board. They have met with meager success. The deflation

period from 1920 to 1930 has made the people gun-shy on stock investments and most of the farmers elevator companies in this state have chosen to retain control of their own business and keep their money working at home.

An enormous amount of private capital is invested in grain handling facilities and operations under a most efficient system of grain marketing. These institutions are just as legitimate as any other which serve civilization in the work of distributing the products of the earth.

Competition in getting business is very keen resulting in small margins for the first hand buyers of grain which on a declining market, like we have had since the farm board begun its work, has brought heavy losses on consignments.

With this unsatisfactory condition prevailing over the state it has been slow work in building up an elevator ass'n such as ours. In our canvass of the state during April, May and June of this year, we held about 30 meetings, assisted by Federal Supervisor of Grain Grading, H. E. Nelson, and Chief Grain Inspector Harry R. Clark of the Omaha Grain Exchange. Their purpose was to acquaint the grain dealers with the prime factors in proper grading.

31 New Members: In that circle of the state 27 new members were enlisted. Last week on a trip covering a few counties west of Lincoln, 4 more joined our ass'n, making a total of 31 new members for the year. We lost four members by withdrawals during the year. Our total membership now is 148. There must be at least 200 more grain dealers and farmer companies who should be on our membership list.

We must rely on the assistance of our members and the record of useful things done by our ass'n to dissolve the feeling of indifference which prevails among the grain dealers.

Under the present circumstances there should be no line of cleavage among the elevators of the state only that which has been forced and decreed by the edicts of the Farm Board. It has gathered the sheep into its fold for such ministrations and favors as it can furnish with the money they have contributed, and the rest of us are condemned to shift for ourselves. Does not this fact impress all independently operated elevators that we should have a compact trade organization thru which to make our influence effective?

We have been hampered in the work of the ass'n during the past year by lack of funds with which to prosecute our plans. From December to April, inclusive, we had no money with which to finance activities and nothing was done except to issue a few bulletins. We should increase our membership and pay dues promptly so that the field work can be spread over the entire year and attend to such matters as may require our attention during the coming session of the legislature.

Sidelines: Grain dealers everywhere are devoting more attention to sideline activities. The coal business and feed handling are two of the most prominent and common. There is room for a vast increase of feed grinding as the poultry and stock raisers learn the value of ground products. Enormous shipments of prepared feeds are brought into the state every year while it is a fact that we have most of the materials for all the feeds we need.

Your losses are too heavy on credit accounts. You have to pay cash for all grain. Obsolescence, a depreciation on the machinery and equipment you use are probably much higher than your casual estimates. We want to urge that you conduct your business in sidelines on a cash basis. Get your money when the labor is performed or the goods delivered. In instances where a good customer can't pay just at the time, take his 30 day note for the bill and insist that it be paid promptly. Banks should finance long time feeding operations, not the grain and feed dealers.

If you will do this it will stop the tremendous drain on your cash resources which you require for the grain business and eliminate the large losses on credit accounts which weaken your credit. If you can't maintain a cash basis for your sidelines you had better abandon the sideline diversion if you want to save your grain business.

PRES. KING appointed the following committees:

RESOLUTIONS: F. C. Krotter, Palisade, chairman; E. L. Brown, Chester; G. E. Stepanek, David City; Wm. Burk, Hal-lam.

NOMINATING: C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, chairman; W. W. Naylor, Chadron; E. K. Thelen, Wood River; E. P. Weeth, Gretna; O. M. Marshall, Superior.

BOOSTER: Frank Bell, W. D. Hart, A. W. Campbell, Frank Mead, R. J. Southard, all of Omaha.

President King called for expressions from the representatives of the trade press. Adjourned for luncheon.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

The second session was called to order by Pres. King at 2 o'clock.

HUGH BUTLER, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, made the opening address, which is published elsewhere in this number.

Expressing it as his views and as the attitude of the trade, Mr. Butler closed his address by reading the resolution opposing the Farm Board that was passed at the last annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

WHEAT IMPROVEMENT

F. P. MANCHESTER, sec'y of the Omaha Grain Exchange, discussed wheat improvement work and the activities of the Nebraska Wheat Improvement Ass'n. Briefly he said: Most of you are conversant with the activities of the Nebraska Wheat Improvement Ass'n. This organization seeks to improve the quality of Nebraska wheat. It is unfortunate that thru the state we have a lot of poor quality wheat, mixtures and smut.

A few years ago the Wheat Improvement Ass'n was organized and we put in three years of hard work. The results were very satisfactory. Smut was reduced. Quality improved and receipts of Nebraska wheat showed a smaller percentage of mixtures. Then as so often happens, we fell by the wayside and things are now just about back where they were when we started.

It is to the interest of every elevator man in the state, coming in contact with producers, to encourage them in improvement of their wheat. It is to the farmer's interest to improve his wheat and pay himself dividends in increased production and better prices which follow improved quality. Kansas has carried on wheat improvement work for years and in that state it has brought a very definite improvement until she boastfully claims to grow the "best wheat in the world."

P. H. STEWART, agronomist, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, discussed the smut evil. Briefly he said:

THE SMUT PROBLEM

We have had the smut problem with us for a number of years. A few years ago a great deal of publicity was given to treatment of seed wheat and the response was immediately felt. It is quite possible and practical to get rid of smut with treatment, but during the course of the past three years we have been lax in our efforts to eradicate it and now we are back again where we started. Smut is costing our farmers huge sums every year both in lower average prices and in yield per acre.

Who is to blame for the smut situation in Nebraska? Is it the farmers who neglect to treat their seed wheat properly, or not at all?

Is it the grain buyers who neglect to discount for smutty wheat and thereby encourage its production?

Is it the county agents who have other business to attend to and neglect their work on smut eradication?

Is it the college and federal workers who refuse to accept additional responsibility?

Is it the methods of treating seed wheat, the business men who stop working after appointing a com'te, or the weather which takes delight in producing smut whenever possible?

It is difficult to educate the farmers. Some claim that when they sow early they have no smut; when they sow late, they have no smut and therefore treatment has nothing

to do with whether or not they raise a smutty crop. They will stubbornly stick to that idea, altho experiment clearly demonstrates that when they treat their seed wheat they will have no smut, regardless of the time of sowing.

Grain dealers who neglect to discount for smutty wheat: To be sure, it is a difficult problem when long strings of trucks are waiting to get over the scales, and it is almost impractical to test every load, but there is no effect on the farmer like that of receiving a real difference in price between good and poor quality wheat.

If the copper carbonate method of treating is used, the treater must thoroughly coat every wheat berry with the dust. In this connection I might make reference to a new machine being put out by Emil Peterson at Bertrand for smut treatment. We are watching it with great interest, hopeful that it will prove a practical means for treating seed wheat with copper carbonate.

Nebraska 50: I want to call your attention to a new wheat which has been developed by the college. It is called Nebraska 50 and has an advantage over Nebraska 60 because it matures two to three days earlier, which is often important from the combine standpoint. It has another advantage in that it has a very stiff straw which holds the heads erect even after they are ripened. In our experiments at the college Nebraska 50 has produced 6 bus. more wheat per acre than other varieties, probably because it stools out a great deal. We expect this wheat to become a favorite on summer-fallowed ground, lowlands, and in the combine country.

Discussion followed Mr. Stewart's talk. **F. C. Krotter** of Palisade told how one farmer in his community eliminates the smut problem by carrying over his seed wheat, always planting wheat which was raised two years before. That farmer is in the heart of a smut district, yet never experiences smut in his fields. Prof. Stewart replied that smut loses its vitality in the course of time which undoubtedly accounts for that experience.

T. R. MAGOWAN, Gordon, said: "We have a smut treating machine at our elevator. When smut became a problem we decided it was easier to help clean it up rather than try to fight the farmer with discounts which our competitors would not take. Last year we made arrangements with a local man who mounted our treating machine on a truck and went out and did custom treating among the farmers. This proved very effective and the machine has paid us 300 per cent on the original investment, besides improving the quality of wheat that comes to our elevator."

HARRY R. CLARK read a paper on Omaha inspections and told about a new machine now being developed for rapid testing of moisture content of wheat. Following the session he demonstrated this machine for those that were interested. Mr. Clark's paper appears elsewhere in this number.

TREAS. COBE S. VENNER read his treasurer's report, which was approved and unanimously accepted.

E. L. BROWN, Chester, addressed the delegates on common interests of grain dealers, bringing out the importance of social contact and fair play. His paper appears elsewhere in this number.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Tuesday Evening Banquet

Entertainment at the banquet was supplied thru courtesy of the Omaha Grain Exchange. Following consumption of a generous and well prepared repast, **A. H. Bewsher**, Omaha, took charge of the sessions by calling for the various entertainment numbers. The Omaha Grain Exchange quartet composed of **D. C. Aller**, **O. T. Brewick**, **Ray Sage** and **Bernie Holmquist**, sang several melodious numbers, led Omaha representatives in the Omaha song and the delegates in community singing.

Margaret Harrington caused merry perturbation with a singing and dancing act.

C. D. MORRIS of the Western Railways Com'ite on Public Relations, Chicago, made the heavy address of the evening. Mr. Morris has a reputation for being a dynamic speaker and fully lived up to it by leaving a deep impression upon his audience. In effect he said:

GET GOVERNMENT OUT OF BUSINESS

Our forefathers came to the New England shores because they wanted freedom and did not find it where they were. They wanted freedom to think and to dream and to plan and to develop those plans as they saw fit. Every other country on the face of the globe was unified to a definite purpose. Rome exalted religion; Germany exalted militarism; Russia exalted imperialism; France loved literature and art; England was filled with a commercial sense and her ships ruled the oceans; but the Colonies that allied themselves in the first Thirteen States exalted the individual and the freedom of the individual; the United States progressed from that basis.

In later days we have been told that pooling products is a panacea for our economic and business ills. History fails to prove it. History shows that all the modern inventions have been made by individuals and that individuals have made their production possible. The automobile developed by Henry Ford, the sewing machine by Singer, the phonograph and electric lights by Edison; none of these were the result of a pooling society.

Some things do not change and among them are economic laws. No great enterprise was ever brought to fruition unless it became the shadow of some individual who devoted his every thought and his every effort to make it a success. It has ever been so and it is wicked to place a limitation upon the individual.

Why should a man toil and sweat and sacrifice if it brings no personal accomplishment? Tonight I urge that we hark back to that period of individualism and the progress towards greater and better civilization. Our forefathers wrote the constitution of the United States for the guidance of our people, but in later years we have forgotten the constitution. It is doubtful whether any great percentage of our society is familiar with what it says. Congress itself constantly violates the instrument with impunity, meanwhile holding up its hands in holy horror at the violation of much less material laws with which our statute books have become encumbered.

Our government has openly defied the constitution with its denouncement of individual effort and its fostering of pooling organizations, but for that we are ourselves to blame, for I have yet to find an individual who will not excuse the government for being in any other business than his own. That applies to state as well as national governments.

When I was concerned with the politics in Missouri, there were 130 organizations with inspectors and licensors and other political jobs, all of whom had to be paid with fees or taxpayers' money. We had inspectors for scales, inspectors for meats, inspectors for produce and even inspectors whose only job was to go to hotels and examine the beds for bedbugs.

Expediency seems to be the watchword of politics today. Right now two governors are seeking to ride politics in their states by preaching ownership of public utilities, contrary to the constitution. The attitude

seems to be you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.

Copybook maxims like "Honesty is the best policy," "Water does not run uphill," etc., have been lost. They seem to have been replaced with "How best can I get along without work," or "How can I gain power." We are drifting towards socialism.

Our citizens have been voting for promises, regardless of how foolish the promises of politicians might be. It is ridiculous to suppose that our Government can lift us by our own boot straps.

Our Government has been in business for twenty years. You have awakened to the fact now because the government is in your business. The legislatures with the constant manufacture of statutory laws has filled our almshouses and our jails with its failures in administration. Prohibition has only increased our criminals and our municipal governments have become rotten because the criminals elect our peace officers.

I was born and raised a Republican. My daddy was a Republican before me, but I have reached the point where I am ready to consider the individual and not the party. Nothing is so beneficial in politics as scratching the names of unworthy politicians, be they Republicans, Democrats, or otherwise. Individuals say that it is useless to butt up against stone walls, but let me assure you that nothing is accomplished otherwise. Cleaning of our politics is dependent upon the individual and the only way to stop the unhealthy conditions which we now have is for individuals to vote against the kind of politics that foster government in business.

Wednesday Morning Session

J. A. LITTLE, attorney, Lincoln, gave a studied discussion of the new western grain rates at the third session, explaining the changes advocated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the faults that have been found therewith and the gains that might be expected thru Western Trunk Line territory. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

SCALE INSPECTION

W. A. FELLERS, Chester, started a discussion of scale inspection rules, calling attention to the importance of such to grain men and their customers. What changes are needed in the present law if we are to get accurate tests on the large scales now in use for weighing trucks? Is 500 lb. of test weights sufficient to detect errors?

H. O. McLOUGHLIN, sec'y of agriculture in Nebraska: When we came into office we found certain laws on the statute books which it became our duty to enforce. From some quarters we have received very poor co-operation, but we have been getting splendid co-operation from grain men. If it is desirable to change the law, it is up to you folks to have it done. The only duty of our department and of our men is to enforce them.

I want to assure you that every dollar taken in for scale inspection is spent on scale service. This might be contrary to the records, but is nevertheless a fact for

there are many items spent in the scale department that are not charged up to that department. They are paid out of general expenses and would more than even up the fees we get.

If we have differences it is up to you and us to iron them out. We are always open to suggestions and more than glad to give either com'ites or individual representatives every consideration.

L. H. SHRIMPTON, chief of the weights and measures department, read a paper on scale inspections.

A discussion of state scale inspections followed in which the contention was made that large scales cannot be properly tested without the use of 8 per cent of the capacity of the scale in test weights. The Standard of Weights at Washington and the methods of other scale inspection departments was given as authority for the statement. Mr. Shrimpton contended that 500 lbs. was sufficient to find whether or not there was an error in the scales, tho he admitted that 500 lbs. was not sufficient to detect the degree of error.

Adjourned for luncheon.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

VICE-PRES. E. L. Brown was in the chair at the opening of the fourth and final session.

W. H. HOLLIDAY, federal supervisor for Nebraska, opened the discussion of warehouse laws with a brief description of the federal law. He said:

FEDERAL WAREHOUSE LAW

As a general proposition a warehouse receipt for grain is only good as collateral for loans in the neighborhood where the elevator management and the party to whom the receipt is issued are known and the loan is based not on the warehouse receipt primarily, but on the financial standing and business integrity of the elevator man. The limited financial facilities of small communities frequently make it a difficult and expensive proposition to carry a crop for gradual distribution over the crop year.

To remedy this condition the Federal warehouse Act was enacted some fourteen years ago, the object being to enable the owners of any of a number of agricultural products to store their crop or any part of it and obtain a warehouse receipt that would be marketable anywhere in the United States as collateral on loans, or as representing the grain in purchase and sale of same.

When an application is received for a Federal Warehouse license the department investigates very thoroly the record of the applicant, as to his past business integrity and financial standing, and if they are not satisfactory he does not get a license.

The applicant is required to have assets, in excess of liabilities, of 10 cents per bu. on the capacity of his house and furnish a surety bond of 5 cents per bu., with a minimum of \$5,000.

After the license is issued the government will send examiners to measure up the grain in the house and check it against the outstanding warehouse receipts, both as to quantity and quality, also check up on the insurance to see that it is properly protected against fire and tornado. The result of this safeguarding the grain represented by the receipt is that the receipt has a much wider market than would otherwise be the case.

The cost of a federal license to a country elevator of not more than 50,000 bus. capacity would be about \$75 the first year, of which \$50 would be bond premium. After the first year the bond premium of \$50 annually would be the only cost.

The elevator operator is required to keep in his elevator at all times grain of as good or better quality as that called for by his outstanding warehouse receipts and to permit the government examiners to measure and sample the grain in his house and to check his records.

SUPT. NELSON of the Nebraska warehouse department, discussed the Nebraska state warehouse law enacted last spring, which few grain dealers have seen fit to use. Mr. Nelson said:

NEBRASKA STATE WAREHOUSE LAW

By applying for bond on the full capacity of your storage facilities you are enabled to get a cheaper bond than under the federal laws. Thru the state arrangement bond for

New Officers Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n



Left to right: Directors F. C. Krotter, Palisade; T. R. Magowan, Gordon; Sec'y J. N. Campbell, Omaha; Director Gerald Ehenberger, Columbus; Pres. E. L. Brown, Chester; Directors Ed Kuhl, Ashland; B. W. Larson, Kimball; Treas. Cobe S. Venner, Havelock; Director C. G. Crittenden, Lincoln.

the first \$8,000 costs you \$4 per thousand. The rate on the next \$7,000 is \$3, on the next \$15,000, \$2, and \$1 on each \$1,000 of bond thereafter. This is figured on a basis of full coverage on the capacity of the house, tho the state law permits setting aside certain bins in an elevator and bonding only those bins.

We have been working under the assumption that federal license exempted an elevator from the state laws. Our attorney general recently informed me, however, that it does not, and any elevator doing storing comes under the state law regardless of the federal license and bond.

Warehouse receipts of the state warehouse department constitute collateral on which a farmer can go to his bank and borrow money. This has not been practiced to the extent we expected, but nevertheless constitutes a safety factor for the Nebraska farmer who leaves his grain in the possession of an elevator operator while awaiting a rise in the market.

It is sometimes considered an unhandy feature of the state law that uniform scale tickets supplied thru the state must be used. But this should make no difference to an elevator which uses a scale ticket system, as most of them do.

MR. BEWSHER: I understand that an elevator operator under the state law must make a complete report to the state department on all grain he receives regardless of whether or not it is going in store.

MR. NELSON: YES. This we admit is an objection, but we are forced to effect it because of the wording of the law.

SECY CAMPBELL: I understand correctly then that an elevator operator may set aside certain bins under the state law and use only those bins for storage?

MR. NELSON: Yes. But the elevator operator cannot store beyond his bonded storage space, the grain must be in the assigned bins, and the elevator is held liable to that extent.

MR. HOLLIDAY: The federal law covers the grain in store regardless of which bins it is in. The whole house is licensed and it is only necessary that the grain called for by storage receipts issued be somewhere in the house. The amount of working space which may be kept by the operator is dependent upon him. He does not have to fill the house to capacity.

C. G. CRITTENDEN, Lincoln: What protection has the elevator operator if grain in store in his house under federal license goes out of condition?

MR. HOLLIDAY: It is only necessary for him to notify the owner that the grain is going out of condition. If he receives no instructions on it within 24 hours he is at liberty to do whatever his judgment dictates and make the customary charges for such service in accordance with his tariff of charges.

MR. BROWN: Suppose the customer brings in 60 lb. No. 1 wheat for storage at harvest time. It is recognized that wheat grading so will shrink in a little while and become probably 59 lb. wheat. Must the elevator operator return the same wheat if called for or must he return 60 lb. grain?

MR. HOLLIDAY: Under the law he must return as good or better grade.

MR. BROWN: If so, how can your statement about grain going out of condition apply?

MR. HOLLIDAY: An entirely different situation. Grain going out of condition is entirely different from natural shrink of grain in store. The warehouse man must provide for natural shrinkage in his tariff of charges.

MR. WILSEY: What are the federal rates on charges that apply?

MR. HOLLIDAY: No specific rates are set. The warehouse law has nothing to say in this connection and no objections are likely to be made by enforcement officers

so long as the rates are not excessively unreasonable.

MR. NELSON: Under the state law maximum storage rates are set. These charges are higher than most of the dealers wish to charge. You can charge the maximum or less as you see fit.

ED GRUEBER: Provision for shrinkage must be made in the schedule of rates?

MR. HOLLIDAY: You must settle on a basis of the grade of grain put in store, or return grain of like grade or better, except when individual bins are rented. In the latter case the grain he stored must be in the bin called for on the warehouse receipt, and he must receive the same grain that he delivered. Then the customer must take the shrink.

You can, if you wish, refuse to rent special bins or you can specify the bin and the length of storage yourself.

MR. KROTTER: Do operators working under the state law have to accept combine wheat for storage if requested?

MR. NELSON: No, he need not accept for storage any grain which is not warehouseable.

MR. BROWN: With the demand for scale tickets on all grain received the state is in a position to check up on the entire business of the elevator?

MR. NELSON: Yes.

MR. HOLLIDAY: The federal law demands records only on the grain placed in store. The licensed inspectors and weighers are almost always the elevator men, those men being obviously the most capable. There is no charge for the licenses issued them.

SCALE DISCUSSION CONTINUED

Discussion of state scale inspections, carried over from the morning session, was resumed.

MR. KROTTER: Isn't it possible for us to have inspections of heavy scales divorced from the remainder of the department and supplied with equipment for properly handling such inspections? I would suggest we appoint a legislative com'te to take up this matter at the next meeting of the legislature.

I would further suggest that there be incorporated in any necessary change in the law a clause permitting the scale inspector to carry equipment for making necessary adjustments and minor repairs to scales to prevent tying them up waiting for such repairs and adjustments. The inspector is on the job when the scale is found out-of-condition and if the trouble is minor, he can make the necessary repairs quickly and efficiently with little added expense. I am sure grain dealers would be glad to have such service and to pay such additional fees as may be necessary to obtain it.

MR. SHRIMPSON: I don't believe you can get the Legislature to pass any laws that require more work of the inspectors. What service you get in that connection is entirely dependent upon the willingness and helpfulness of the inspector.

They travel in light cars and carry 500 lbs. of test weights with finding of scales in or out of tolerance as their only legal aim.

HARRY R. CLARK, Omaha: While I have no quarrel with Mr. Shrimpton or his force of inspectors, I am satisfied that either recognized bodies must be wrong or Mr. Shrimpton must be wrong as regards the possibility of finding errors on heavy scales with only 500 lbs. of test weights. To settle the matter I would suggest this ass'n get in touch with recognized bodies, such as the department of weights and measures at Washington, or the state department in Minnesota, get all the information regarding test weights and standards for testing

weighing equipment it can, then go before the state Legislature with a demand that the law be changed to admit of proper and efficient inspections.

MR. KROTTER: I am of the opinion that many of our scale inspectors are political appointees. If the divisions of the scale department were divorced and proper charges assessed in each division, it might be possible to hire men for inspection work that know their business.

MR. SHRIMPSON: It is true that many of them are political appointees, but under present systems of government do you expect anything different? It constitutes one of the difficulties under which we have to work.

PRES. KING: In so far as I know there is nothing in the law to prevent the sec'y of agriculture hiring an honest-to-goodness scale man or two, give them adequate equipment and put them on heavy scales alone.

If scale inspector jobs must be given to political appointees put such appointees on the light scales, but give us a man who knows his business. We ought to have a com'te to work on this problem and see if something can't be done to get qualified men for scale inspection work.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

The first resolution denouncing the Farm Board was the same as that adopted by the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n last month and published on page 537 of the Journal for Oct. 22. The others follow:

Resolutions Adopted

Wheat Improvement

We realize the importance of the work of the College of Agriculture and the Nebraska Wheat Improvement Ass'n in their efforts to eradicate smut, rust and other diseases from our wheat, corn and other crops, and their untiring work for a better and more scientific system of crop rotation and seed selection and we pledge our support to them in all their efforts along this and other lines for the betterment of crop conditions.

Scale Inspections

We favor the appointment of men in the state scale inspection department who are thoroly trained in that work and capable of making ordinary repairs and adjustments of a minor nature at a reasonable charge, and that said repairs be done, if possible, at time scale is inspected. Also, that they have a truck and carry sufficient equipment and tools needed in the work. Also that the fees collected be adjusted to amount that will cover cost of the services rendered.

Warehouse Law

We favor modification of the present Nebraska Warehouse law to exempt entirely from its provisions all warehouses licensed under the Federal Warehouse law.

PRES. KING expressed appreciation for the work of Harry Lehr of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in supplying the badges and handling the registration.

FRANK BELL reported on the work of the booster com'te which had begun good accomplishment on building up the membership of the ass'n.

NEW OFFICERS

The nominees recommended by the Nominations Com'te were unanimously elected:

E. L. Brown, Chester, pres.; Bert Larson, Kimball, 1st vice-pres.; Ed Kuhl, Ashland, 2nd vice-pres.; T. R. Magowan, Gordon, and A. L. Burroughs, Rockford, directors for 3 years. Hold-over directors are J. C. Mulaney, Sioux City; F. C. Krotter, Palisade; Gerald Ehrenberger, Columbus; C. G. Crittenden, Lincoln.

PRES. KING vacated the chair in favor of the new pres., announcing the "King is dead, long live the King," in demanding a speech.

PRES.-ELECT BROWN advanced his policies for the growth of the ass'n in accepting the chair.

Adjourned sine die.

DIRECTORS MEETING

At the directors meeting immediately following the regular convention, Treas. Cobe S. Venner and Sec'y J. N. Campbell were re-elected.

T. B. King was made chairman of a legislative com'te to which was appointed C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha; C. G. Crittenden, Lincoln; Ed Kuhl, Ashland; E. L. Brown, Chester; and B. W. Larson, Kimball.

Arrangements were made for the next convention to be held in October of 1931, the exact dates and place to be set by the board.

Nebraska Convention Notes

G. E. Parrott of Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., was the only St. Louis representative.

Nebraska City sent C. D. DeLong and C. W. Yount.

From Fairbury came Harry Barrett, C. B. Callaway and D. C. Hauck.

Freeman Bradford and Paul Larson were on hand to greet their many friends. They represented the Sioux City Grain Exchange.

H. R. Miller of the Richardson Scale Co., put in an appearance on the last day and found many of his patrons among those present.

ST. JOSEPH sent E. F. Stiefer, Clyde Belden, J. L. Fredricks, J. L. Gregory, G. E. Heald and T. E. Fennell.

C. H. Townsend was in charge of a table for the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., exhibiting attrition mill plates and rubber cup belt, with literature on the company's full line. Mrs. Townsend was with him.

KANSAS CITY representatives were Luke J. Byrne, L. M. Hicks, Art Kershen, W. G. McNeil, C. C. Ragan, Harry Ragan, James M. Russell, A. D. Thomason, W. E. Grogman, of Ernst-Davis Comm. Co., Harry E. Dixon of Updike Grain Co., F. J. Clute, Geo. H. Dunn, and Barney O'Dowd of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.

PENCILS were distributed by Trans-

Mississippi Grain Co., Bell-Trimble Grain Co., the Garden City Feeder Co., and Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. The Emerson Mfg. Co. representatives distributed 6 in. steel rules. John W. Redick Co. distributed individual lip-sticks made up like books of matches. Mid-West Grain Co. handed out "shimmy-dancers." Dolphin-Jones Grain Co. complimented friends and customers with a clever key-container.

OMAHA was represented by J. C. Ackerman, Frank Bell, A. H. Bewsher of Updike Grain Co., H. M. Borghoff, O. T. Brewick, H. A. Butler, C. M. Clark of Jas. E. Bennett, & Co., H. R. Clark, chief inspector, Fred W. Greene, J. C. Hansen, W. D. Hart, John S. Hedelund, Rodger R. Kauffman, Frank P. Manchester, sec'y of the Exchange, Ray W. Sage, W. F. Shepard, R. J. Southard, C. D. Sturtevant, Frank J. Taylor, W. F. Watson, C. A. Carey, C. C. Crowell, Jr., of Crowell Elevator Co., D. C. Aller, B. O. Holmquist, O. H. Gibbs, E. A. Lucke, Tony Stahurski, F. B. Swett, E. G. Taylor, H. B. Waller, C. Vincent, Mr. Ogden, C. O. Lyle, A. E. Priest and J. F. Mead.

COUNTRY grain dealers, line elevator officials and millers present included E. L. Brown, Chester; F. L. Bunds, Beaver Crossing; Burt Bunnell, Denton; A. L. Burroughs, Rockford; Wm. Burk, Hallam; C. C. Cobb, Cranston, (Ia.); Gerald Ehrenberger, Columbus; W. A. Fellers, Chester; P. J. Fitzgerald, Imperial; M. T. Frederick, Kimball; W. W. Gallup, Alda; Edw. Horman, Malmo; F. C. Hull, David City;

G. K. Jacobson, Lexington; Walter Johnson, Waverly; W. R. Jones, Bushnell; T. B. King, Central City; F. C. Krotter, Palisade; H. H. Kramer, Firth; E. M. Kuhl, Ashland; B. W. Larson, Kimball; G. E. Maccastley, Gothenberg; T. R. Magowan, Gordon;

Omar Marshall, Superior; W. W. Naylor, Chadron; J. C. Page, Crete;

L. O. Ruyle, Liberty; J. H. Smith, Denton; G. E. Stepanek, David City; E. L. Thelen, Wood River; R. L. Thompson, Gresham; Cobe S. Venner, Havelock; E. P. Weeth, Gresham; Earl L. Manning, Burruss; H. L. Aden, Walton; Edwin Grueber, Byron; Geo. Malone, Cortland; R. A. Murdock, Arapahoe; Chas. Reynolds, Friend; Geo. Stites, Union; Wm. Suedmeyer, Arapahoe; S. P. Johnson, Osceola; J. Goering, Odell; C. A. Moore, Fairmont; E. J. Haines, Valparaiso; Wm. Dainton, Dorchester.

Geo. Douglas and E. C. Jarus from Kansas City represented the fumigant trade.

F. E. Yoast of Columbus represented the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Business enterprises identified with the food industry show a resistance to the depression experienced in other lines. The National Biscuit Co. for the third quarter of 1930 showed net profits of \$6,732,017, against \$5,791,645 for the third quarter of 1929; and the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., largest grocery chain, on Oct. 28 declared an extra dividend of 25 cents on the common stock.

Since the exposure in the Journal Oct. 8 of the graft taken by Farm Board subsidiaries in loaning 1½ per cent money at 5 per cent the Northwest Grain Ass'n subsidiary, W. H. Kuhrt, mgr., has announced a cut in the interest rate from 5½ to 4 per cent. The Ass'n will make advances to member elevators up to 70 per cent of the value of grain stored in farm bins. These advances, like those made on grain stored in elevators, would bear interest at 4 per cent in addition to the charges for bonding, insurance and administrative expenses, and that all loans must be closed and grain delivered by July 1, 1931.

Labor Saving Devices of an Elevator Manager

David Train, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator Co. at Lindsborg, Kan., has an inventor's mind.

When a problem in elevator operation presents itself, Dave starts studying out how to solve it in the most economical fashion with means at hand. A big fellow, with a love for work, it does not take him long to formulate plans for relief.

The company's elevator is located between two sidetracks, one from the U. P. R. R. running close to the elevator on the west side; one from the M. P. R. R. a bit farther away from the elevator on the east side. The automatic scale and garner hopper below it, are located in the west end of the cupola. Tho the elevator is none too high and does not provide a great fall, the incline of the loading spout on the west side is steep enough to give grain ample momentum.

The track on the east side is farther away, and the scale garner being in the west end of the cupola, grain travels a long way thru a loading spout to the east track. Because

of this distance the pitch of spout cannot match the west spout. Grain passing into the east spout clogged, choked and then dribbled from the end, without sufficient force to throw it towards the end of the car.

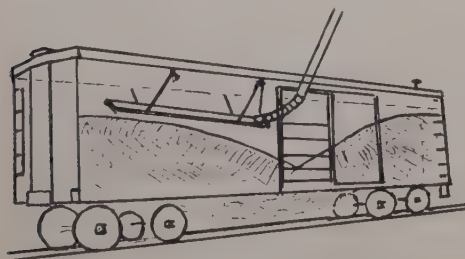
Dave discovered that air resistance had something to do with the unsatisfactory delivery of the grain. So he rebuilt the spout, slowing up the fall of the spout from the scale hopper by putting in a section several feet long with a little more pitch than that required to slide the grain, down to where it entered the down spout. This gave a steeper incline to the main section of the loading spout, and insured grain being fed into it more evenly. To relieve air resistance a vent was provided above the angle where the two spouts joined. By this means the back pressure was relieved and the pitch corrected so that cars are now loaded on the east side of the elevator as easily as on the west side.

The fall from the garner under the automatic scale, being insufficient to throw the grain clear to the ends of cars, particularly the big, 100 cap. cars, presented another problem. Dave found the answer by hanging a board under the roof of the car by ropes, in such fashion that it pitched slightly upward at the far end, and tilted sidewise toward the elevator. The end of the loading spout was hung just above the near end of the board, and the angle and position of the board was such as to continue the flow of the grain in the direction it left the end of the loading spout. The board acted as a chute. Grain striking it, after leaving the loading spout, scattered in a shower. Much of it rolled off the edges of the board, but much of it was also carried out to the end of the board. The result was that each scale hopper load was scattered over the

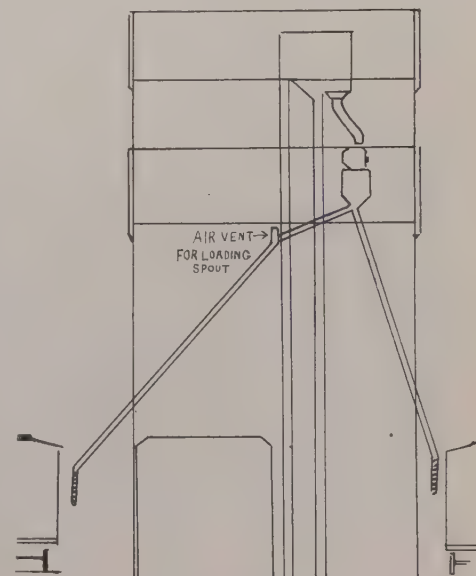
entire end of the car into which it was dumped, so shoveling it back was unnecessary.

In effect this also caused even loading, each dump being thoroly scattered, prevented formation of pockets or spots in the car's contents even tho some loads of poor quality had been dumped into bin.

These simple and economical devices are illustrated herewith. Another of his inventions described in the Journal a few months ago is a ventilated ridge and double roof to keep the office cool in hot summer weather.



Board under Car Roof to Spread Grain in Loading



Loading Spout with Air Vent

Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n Discusses Warehousing and Smut

Authoritative reports have it that a large percentage of those who attended the 28th annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Nebraska, held at the Lincoln Hotel, Lincoln, on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 30-31, were members or prospective members of the Farmers Westcentral Grain Co., the outgrowth of the old Nebraska wheat pool, which has become defunct and raised its head again under another guise so many times that folks are commencing to wonder how long it will take the perishing to perish. Now at least it has the same advantage as other pools, the backing of Uncle Sam's treasury.

The preponderance of this character of attendants from the country points was assigned to several causes, most plausible, of which was the rumored connection of Sec'y Shorthill with the Westcentral.

Most of one session was given over to a long rambling address by C. E. Huff, pres. Farmers National Grain Corp., Chicago, which contained little if any information of value either to farmers elevators or their stockholders. The ass'n's pres. was a little over-anxious to offer Mr. Huff most hearty and profuse thanks for being so kind as to appear on the ass'n program, so wording his remarks as to close the subject to further discussion.

So the discussion everyone was so anxious to hear turned out to be a fizzle and took its place among the less important subjects on the program. Maybe it was only meant to be a drawing card, like the cut prices on cigarettes offered to lure customers inside the store.

Most of the morning was devoted to registration of delegates and hand-shaking between old friends, but about 10 o'clock delegates answered the siren of music emanating from the meeting hall. The Chamber of Commerce Glee Club was on the job.

Thursday Morning Session

The first session was called to order by Pres. J. S. Canaday, Minden, shortly after 10 a. m., with a call for the invocation by Rev. William J. Woon, of the Matthews Episcopal Church.

SEWELL A. SANDERSON, pres. Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, made the address of welcome, assuring the delegates of Lincoln's hospitality, and telling them about the facilities for conventions that Lincoln has to offer.

J. R. MORRISON, vice-pres., Chappell, responded to the welcome, saying:

RESPONSE; NO ANTAGONISM TO OTHER ASS'N

On behalf of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Nebraska we accept the welcome so kindly extended by Mr. Sanderson as the representative of Lincoln. It is altogether fitting that we should hold our convention in this vigorous, growing city, built up by state taxes, and belonging to the people of the state, and we are glad that Lincoln makes it possible for us to do so.

I want to seize this opportunity to remark that contrary to rumors there is no feeling of antagonism on the part of this ass'n toward any other grain organization in the state. Any organization that may be interested in handling agricultural products should be interested in the welfare of the farmers and their aims should be much the same as our own. Feeling thus we should work together for the mutual promotion of our common interests.

The question being brought before the house it was moved and seconded that the

chair appoint a com'te of five on resolutions, two from the managers' ass'n and three from the elevator ass'n.

Nominations for officers for the ensuing year were made from the floor. They were J. S. Canaday, Minden, for pres.; J. R. Morrison, Chappell, for vice-pres.; Frank Rutherford, Lincoln, for sec'y; Steve Swigle, Hastings, A. P. Anderson, Osceola; O. C. Reichwein, Surprise, for the two directors positions.

At this point the meeting was turned over to the Managers Ass'n, and M. L. Crandell, Nebraska City, pres. of that organization, took Pres. Canaday's place in the chair.

Elevator Managers Session

PRES. CRANDELL expressed his happiness at being present in spite of physical disabilities. "I want each and every one of you," he said, "to take an interest in our sessions and to feel free to enter the discussions at any time. Contrary to some rumors I've heard our sessions are wide open. We do not operate behind closed doors and are glad to have anyone and everyone present." With which comment he called for the opening subject.

WAREHOUSING

H. W. BUSCH, Utica: At our elevator we've taken out a federal license. The reports are easily kept and the cost is low, so we preferred it to the state. The policing feature is a safety factor.

Under this system when the grain is eventually purchased the storer must return the warehouse receipt, and this must be stamped paid so as to become a part of the record accounting for removal of grain in the house. Banks are willing to accept federal receipts for collateral on loans and some of our farmers make good use of them.

At our elevator we put up \$5,000 bond. This is a small amount when the value of grain we may carry in store is considered. We never know when the examiners are coming to check up on the warehouse receipts we have issued and compare them with the amount of grain in the house. We must have grain of the proper grades in sufficient quantity to cover the outstanding receipts.

The only limit on the amount of grain we can store is the capacity of our elevator. At the same time we have the right to refuse unwarehouseable grain, and to reserve as much of our storage space as we see fit for working room.

While we must post our tariff of charges on the various factors entering into storage, we are in no way unreasonably limited in the charges we may make.

J. W. SHORTHILL, Omaha: Do you consider storage for farmers in country elevators a good policy?

MR. BUSCH: Yes, from the elevator's standpoint, provided it has capacity to spare beyond working space.

MR. SHORTHILL: What storage rates do you charge?

MR. BUSCH: 1c a bu. per month.

MR. SHORTHILL: Do you make advances on stored grain?

MR. BUSCH: We are not in the banking business. Sometimes we find it necessary to do so, but wherever possible we turn the business of advancing money to the bank. The warehouse receipts are sound collateral.

MR. SHORTHILL: Is there any reason why the state cannot offer the same advantages as the federal licensing system? I think it would be better if we were to patronize our own state first if this may be done on an equal basis.

MR. BUSCH: The state should be able to give us as good a system, except that thru the state it would cost more. The federal system as I understand gets a lot of its funds from outside sources, taxes or something, and the cost to the elevator is low. This is not true of the state. State charges would have to be higher.

Our license cost is only about \$12, which covers measuring up our storage space. Then we have the printing costs on the warehouse receipts, and the bonding to take care of, both of which are low compared to state requirements.

WM. DAINTON, Dorchester: We have been operating under the old state warehousing laws, but are now changing to the federal license system and transferring our storage receipts.

We found when making application for federal license, that our financial standing was closely checked. We have three men at our elevator, all of whom have been licensed as weighers and I've been licensed as inspector. These licenses are posted.

Both of our elevators are licensed for public storage. Our license calls for total storage space of 30,000 bus., out of our actual total capacity for 47,000 bus. No special bins have been set aside. Stored grain may be anywhere in either of the two houses.

We carry the minimum bond requirement, \$5,000, which costs us \$50 a year. The costs added to this are for the original survey, original license, and printing of warehouse receipts. Weight per bu. governs the grade of grain put in storage. Our license calls for bonding under the U. S. Warehouse Act.

Under the old state law the elevator operator had to keep the grain in condition. Under the federal license it is the owner who is held responsible. If grain goes out of condition we have only to notify the owner and handle it according to his instructions. If we fail to receive instructions we can use our own judgment.

Where two or more have grain in store in the same bin and the grain goes out of condition, the oldest warehouse receipts bear the responsibility, it being assumed under the warehouse license that the grain longest in store would go out of condition first. We are permitted to take care of the natural shrink in our warehouse charges.

The weighing and grading licenses issued to us are for use only on the grain we store. Our weights and grades are given no consideration when the grain is put on the market.

Anytime we may decide to discontinue storing we can force sale of grain. The federal receipt calls for storage for one year only, so grain cannot be stored indefinitely without renewal of receipts.

W. B. McMULLIN, Benedict: A year ago I was appointed with others to work with the state department in developing a satisfactory state warehouse law. The non-licensing feature of the old state law made it unsatisfactory. But in the new law the hoped-for perfection was not attained. So we took out a federal license.

The federal license requires smaller bonding and smaller bond premium. We carry the minimum bond requirements, 10c per bu. on 50,000 bus. Both the old and the new state laws require full coverage of capacity.

Altho we carry insurance on our stored grain our warehouse receipts do not hold us responsible for insurance. We do not always carry insurance covering our full

storage capacity and might have grain in the house which was not covered.

Our present warehouse receipts are really contracts between the owner of the grain and the elevator, which must be completed within one year. The old Nebraska law had no time limit.

It is true that there is a lot of red-tape connected with the federal system. But fortunately this is taken care of by the inspectors and so the manager of the elevator is little concerned.

EARL MANNING, Burruss: We are operating under the state warehouse law. We keep grain in the house all the time to cover our warehouse receipts. Our scale receipts are reported to the state department once a month. They are no great inconvenience, since we use a scale ticket system.

Our bond is for \$13,000, which costs us \$5 per \$1,000. Policing never seems to be effected, our house has never been checked up. In applying for license we simply sent in the sizes of designated bins. These bins can be used for our own purposes if we need them. Our license costs us \$5 per year. So far we have found the law satisfactory.

We took out storage license simply to protect the farmers of our community from the necessity for selling if they chose to store. Some grain has been in our house for 3 years. There is a 10-day limit on the state receipts during which time the owner of the grain must say whether he will sell or store. If he doesn't say it is up to the manager to use his own judgment. During the rush of harvest time we limit the period to 3 days.

W. H. HOLLIDAY, Federal Warehouse Supervisor for Nebraska, Omaha: To clarify some of the misimpressions, let me state that the costs on a federal license are \$10 for the initial survey, \$2 for the license, plus the cost of printing warehouse receipts, usually about \$5 which supplies enough of them to last for 5 or 6 years, and the bond. Licensed storage space for 50,000 bus. or less takes the minimum bond requirement of \$5,000, which costs \$50 a year. After the first year the only costs are the bond premiums. Licenses for weighers and inspectors cost nothing and they are issued to the most capable parties.

Essential requirements in getting a federal license are a good reputation and assets of 10c per bu. over liabilities. The government specifies the wording of the bonds so bonding companies have no opportunity to escape their responsibility.

The safety of the federal license system is

in the policing feature. Elevator operators never know when they will be visited and when their warehouse receipts will be checked against the grain in store for both quantity and quality.

MR. SHORTHILL: There is no reason why Nebraska's state department cannot offer as good advantages as the federal system, except that it has no policing feature, and this in turn is because insufficient appropriations are made to administer the law.

Some question is now being raised about farm storage in such fashion as to permit warehouse receipts for use as collateral in obtaining loans. The costs on bonding such hazardous storage are excessive. But thought is being given it and something may be worked out.

HARRY R. CLARK, chief inspector, Omaha Grain Exchange, gave a brief description of the activities of his department in the Omaha market, and referred to the Tagg-Heppenstahl moisture tester.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Immediately following adjournment Mr. Clark demonstrated one of the moisture testing machines to which he referred, which measures the percentage of moisture in wheat by its resistance to the passage of electrical energy. With this machine tests can be made in 30 seconds, against the 30 or 40 minutes required by the oil method.

Thursday Afternoon Session

The second session was a continuation of the managers' share of the convention, over which presided Pres. Crandell. First came the reading of minutes of the last meeting, the financial report of the auditor, which was approved, and the election of officers.

NEW OFFICERS

Officers were nominated from the floor and resulted in reestablishing most of the old officers. The re-elections were M. L. Crandell, Nebraska City, pres.; E. P. Hubbard, Juniata, vice-pres.; the ass'n sec'y as sec'y of the managers organization; W. B. McMullin, Benedict, director. Geo. Thompson, Exeter, was a newly elected director.

The resolutions com'tee for the ass'n was announced, Walter Burr, Juniata, Fred E. Smith, Chappell, Rasmus Haagensen, Campbell, to represent the ass'n and M. C. Phillips, Leigh; and H. W. Busch, Utica, to represent the managers.

W. H. THOMPSON, sec'y Farmers National Cooperative Elevator Mutual Insurance Ass'n, discussed cooperative fire insurance. He explained mutual insurance, the cost on mutual insurance as compared

with old line insurance, the state and national laws governing reserves.

"Mutuals," said Mr. Thompson, "have met their losses regularly and established their right to be called successful. The low cost of mutual insurance is dependent upon a low loss and expense ratio, which reduces costs. Money for losses must come out of the premiums whether the insurance is mutual or old line. An advantage of the mutuals is that they do not pass the expense of an indefinite future on to the policy holders."

E. P. HUBBARD, Juniata, told of his experience in renewing insurance in 1924 when his company's old, worn-out elevator was replaced with a new one. The old line company that then carried the insurance wanted a higher rate to protect the new house than it did to protect the much more hazardous old one. This resulted in our taking out mutual insurance, which is more satisfactory.

WHEAT IMPROVEMENT

H. E. NELSON, federal supervisor, Omaha, told of the appearance of smutty wheat in terminals, and its manner of treatment. After giving smut figures for the state of Nebraska on the first three months of this season, which compares with the conditions before the wheat improvement campaign in 1925-26, he said:

SMUT TREATMENT IN TERMINALS

The amount of smut in a car of wheat is no so bad as in past years before attempts were made to eradicate it. It is just about enough to make wheat grade smutty. If eradication measures had been consistently practiced smut would be no problem in the terminals.

The increased amounts of smutty wheat coming into terminals has led to installation of a large number of washers and scourers in terminal elevators. Sometimes wheat comes out the better for treatment, but if handled by an amateur it is liable to come out in worse condition.

The department of agriculture has drawn definite lines on smut and these have an important bearing on the way smutty wheat is handled. The discounts taken by buyers is dependent upon what their elevator men can do in handling the off-grade grain. Smutty wheat cannot be used for milling purposes without being first conditioned.

Mixing: Mixing is the commonly used method of taking care of smut at terminal elevators. Smutty wheat is mixed with clean wheat in small quantities so as to meet the tolerances set by the U. S. standard grades. It is a hazardous method at best and sometimes discounts taken on such mixed wheat by the buyers wipe out the small margin of profit in the mixture.

Scouring: Wheat can be scoured by putting it thru a scouring machine and taking off the smut. This process is expensive in that the shrinkage is large. Inexperienced operators of scouring machines will have as

Officers Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n

Officers Nebraska Managers Ass'n



Left to Right: J. R. Morrison, Chappell, vice pres.; J. W. Short-hill, Omaha, retiring sec'y; Frank Rutherford, Lincoln, sec'y-elect, and J. S. Canaday, Minden, pres. of the Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n.

Left to Right: Frank Rutherford, Lincoln, sec'y; M. L. Crandall, Nebraska City, pres.; E. P. Hubbard, Juniata, vice pres., and A. E. Hoare, Monroe, director, Nebraska Farmer Elevator Managers Ass'n.

much as 10% cracked and broken wheat in the grain they put thru the machines.

Liming: Thoroughly liming the wheat is one of the methods used for removing smut. Lime picks up the smut spores. Then the lime is removed by use of a scouring machine. Some danger is present of ruining the wheat.

Washing: There are a number of wheat washers on the market, some efficient and some inefficient. Washing wheat with water sometimes causes mustiness which is as bad as smut from the milling standpoint.

Washing causes heavy shrinkage. While it takes out the dockage and loose material, the wheat berry absorbs moisture and the test weight is reduced. Moisture brings out the odor of smut. If the odor is not entirely eliminated it will prove a factor in grading. Dockage is increased by washing, because washing loosens the bran of the wheat berry.

Because of the moisture absorbed in the washing process washed wheat must be handled rapidly and early run into the grinding process. Otherwise it always has a tendency to go out of condition.

Smutty wheat is a serious problem at export points. Because there are no other places to put it except on a boat for shipment abroad.

P. H. STEWART, agronomist, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, discussed the smut situation, repeating his talk given at the 2nd annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, published elsewhere in this number.

TREAT SEED WITH COPPER CARBONATE
V. C. WILSON, Holdridge: Our experience with smut control dates back five years when our county agent encouraged us to put in a machine for treating seed wheat with copper carbonate.

In 1925, before this machine was installed, 50% of the wheat fields in our community were smutty. Some of the loads coming to the elevator contained around 8% smut. The situation was growing worse until 75% of our receipts were smutty.

The first year after treatment of seed wheat with copper carbonate began a material difference was noted. In 1927 only 60% of the wheat graded smutty. Every year since has shown a material decrease and this year only 15% of our shipments were smutty. It would have been much lower than that if we had been in a position to keep smutty grain separate from other grain during the heavy rush period. Nearly all the farmers in our community now treat their seed.

We charge 5c per bu. for use of our machine and annually treat from 8,000 to 15,000 bus. of seed wheat. The remuneration is not great, considering the 2½ cents a bu. for copper carbonate and the labor involved. But this service has been a business builder for us and has proven effective in cleaning up the receipts of wheat at the elevator by working thru the farmers.

Smut in barley has become a problem this year. It has developed to the 75% stage of marketable receipts. In some fields the percentage of smut has increased to one-fifth of the yield. Fields that ordinarily would produce 35 or 40 bus. per acre produced 30 bus.

Copper carbonate is not so effective on barley as on wheat, because of the hull. A more effective way of treating barley is with formaldehyde, which penetrates under the hull and kills the smut spores.

WALTER W. PETERSON, Chappell: The elevator operator has as much to do with control of smut as the farmer for it is within his power to encourage the farmer to grow clean wheat by properly discounting the poor quality and smutty wheat. This is quite a problem, particularly when the rush season is on and receipts are running from 600 to 800 loads per day. Under such conditions grading is difficult.

At our elevator we furnish smut treating machinery for the farmers use and sell him the copper carbonate for treating his seed at cost. We sell from one to two tons of copper carbonate for this purpose annually. The farmers furnish their own labor for the treating.

Treating seed wheat for patrons is costly to start, but is well worth the expense involved because it improves the quality of the wheat sold to the elevators, and is a drawing card that attracts business to the elevator.

EMIL L. PETERSON, manager of the Bertrand Equity Exchange, Bertrand: Finding insufficient capacity for efficient service in smut machines commonly offered on the market, he set about inventing one to meet

his needs. After trying it out for a season at his own elevator, he made arrangements for its manufacture and sale. He said:

Smut came to our community 10 years ago. It did not constitute a serious problem until 1923 when it became a very destructive factor in wheat production. Various methods of control were tried but mostly the infestation continued. Then copper carbonate was found and proved effective.

One of the factors in the slowness with which smut is being eradicated is the unhandiness of treating. Farmers do not like to enhance copper carbonate dust, nor lose a lot of time in treating their seed. Formaldehyde is an unhandy process. Human indifference has kept smut in our fields.

At our elevator last spring we took a loss of \$403 on two cars of wheat shipped to the Stabilization Corp. on the pegged price simply because of a smut odor. So we began to look about for treating equipment.

In investigations at elevators we found that 70 bus. per hour was top speed on the copper carbonate treating machines in use and that farmers had to make appointments like they would with a dentist in order to get their wheat treated. So we set about making one that would at least double that capacity, yet thoroughly coat seed wheat berries with copper carbonate dust. We succeeded far beyond our expectations, for the machine we finally developed will treat thoroly from 700 to 1,000 bus. per hour, the capacity of the ordinary elevator leg.

In testing the machine we treated 8,000 bus. for farmers of our community this year. Figuring on the basis of the retail price of the machine, our device paid us \$270 net profit on those 8,000 bus., which paid for the machine twice over. While this might not be considered a big item it is much more important from the standpoint of improving the quality of wheat receipts next year.

Losses from smut vary. In the case of one farmer who brought us his grain we were informed that he produced 5 bus. less per acre than he would have had his wheat been clean, receiving only 25 bus. per acre when treated seed produced 30 bus. On the smutty wheat he took a 4 cent discount. His field contained 160 acres. The loss on smut discount alone was \$160 and the total loss in yield and discount exceeded \$600.

Only clean seed wheat should be treated, tho we had the experience of a Bertrand farmer who preferred to use his own seed taken from smutty fields and treat it rather than buy clean seed. We treated his seed and he used it on all but 26 acres for which he had to buy seed to finish planting. His purchased seed was clean, but not treated. At harvest time no smut was found in the acreage that had been planted with copper carbonate treated smutty seed, but plenty of smut was found in the 26 acres planted with clean seed. Presumably the smut spores were in the ground.

Many of the land-holders in our community are now writing a clause in their contracts with tenants, demanding that seed wheat be treated for smut. Used consistently copper carbonate will soon eradicate smut.

In the Peterson Smut Destroyer, which is fastened to the side of the elevator, the grain is dumped in the elevator and elevated in the usual fashion. Our turnhead is so arranged that it will direct grain thru a spout to the treating machine. Seed wheat is dropped for 30 ft. thru a spout on the outside of the elevator, then it strikes a propeller blade in the machine which releases the copper carbonate, and falls thru 8 mixing processes during which it is thoroly coated with the chemical.

The propeller blade and shaft operate on ball bearings and are turned by the falling wheat much as water in a stream will turn a power wheel. No power is required in operating the machine and its large handling capacity saves the farmer long waits to get his wheat treated.

E. L. MORRIS, federal supervisor, Kansas City, talked on accomplishments due to federal grain standards. These benefits he listed as follows, enlarging upon them as he went along.

PROGRESS IN GRAIN GRADING

1. Grain grades make definite standards on farm products, which can be used by local buyers.
2. Official inspections at a large number of points give a wide choice of markets before the grain must be sold.
3. Uniformly applied grades make a basis for price comparison between markets which benefits the country elevator manager.
4. Grading instructions in the educational program of the department of agriculture

take the guess work out of grading on the part of the country elevator operator. They give him opportunity to learn how to use the same methods as are in use at inspection points. These in turn enable him to make a better selection in his purchases and better knowledge of what he has for sale in the selection of a market.

5. This educational work, teaching grades, helps the dealer to protect his interests thru his calls for appeals.

6. Inspections have become uniform and accurate, reducing the hazard in marketing. Buyers know what to expect in an official grade.

7. Supervision of inspections shows the factors which lower grades and grain values and point the way to their elimination thru education.

8. Grading information is now given producers and country buyers with a view to the improvement of grades.

9. The grain standards protect producers. Limits such as foreign matter are so fixed as to minimize mixing, yet not unduly affect field mixtures.

10. Surveys show that, like the dealer who operates on a cash basis, the dealer who buys by grade is more successful than the one who forgets about his testing bucket or springs the test weight.

Announcement was made that the Friday sessions would be held in the gymnasium at the College, and that busses had been scheduled to transport the delegates to the meeting place.

Adjourned to 9:30 Friday morning.

Friday Morning Meeting

The third session was held at the College. Busses and private cars transported the delegates to the meeting place where Dean W. W. Burr made them welcome at 9:30 a. m.

"Most of the work done by the College," said Dean Burr, "is for the betterment of agriculture from a production standpoint, which is the kind of work expected of land-grant colleges. Such success has been enjoyed that production has increased far beyond expectations. The problem is no longer production, it is distribution. The farmers elevators are one of the steps in solving the distributing problem."

The minutes were read and approved and the financial report accepted.

JOHN E. CURTISS, ex-commissioner of the Nebraska State Railway Commission, Lincoln, talked on the influence of the new western grain rates in Nebraska. In effect he repeated his address before the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n held in Chicago last month, which was published in the Grain Dealers Journal for Oct. 22.

PROF. H. C. FILLEY of the College of Agriculture, Lincoln, discussed efficiency and service as part of the policies of a well organized farmers elevator. He said:

EFFICIENCY AND SERVICE

The term cooperation has come to be loosely applied. When carried to an extreme as in the case of forming monopolies it is more harmful than beneficial. The purpose of cooperation is the reduction of costs and the improvement of efficient service.

Farmers elevators have been organized for the purpose of reducing margins and effecting savings thru this reduction in marketing costs. Savings, however, cannot be effected unless efficient, economical service is given the patrons and stockholders. Increasing efficiency is the problem before the farmers elevator.

You cannot disregard the principles of good business and obtain success with a farmers elevator any more than you can in any other enterprise. Among the essential principles in farmer elevator operation is volume of business, in proportion to capital invested. When big investments require heavy interest payments the interest money must come from somewhere and the somewhere is out of the business done with the patrons and stockholders.

It is foolish for small communities with low grain production to build large shipping facilities. Their hopes for sufficient volume of business to be profitable under the heavy costs involved are so weak that losses are more imminent than gains.

In building facilities it is well to consider the trend of production in the community. In the eastern part of the state the last 10 years has brought a vast increase in the number of hogs raised, while farming communities east of the Mississippi River and south of the Nebraska state line are raising fewer pigs than ever. This is because hogs are naturally raised in corn producing sections. It is cheaper to ship hogs from the corn belt than to ship corn to feeding points and hogs from those points to market. So hog production in Nebraska and Iowa has increased.

Wheat production in eastern sections of Nebraska has decreased, not necessarily because of the publicity given the reduced acreage plan, but because of the low price. Wheat can be raised more economically on the west plains where land is cheap.

Since it looks impossible materially to increase the amounts of wheat and oats to sell thru elevators in the corn sections and since the corn is going into hog production what is a farmers elevator going to do to get volume? Obviously it must take on side-lines. And in view of the amount of feeding being done the most obvious sideline is feed.

Feed sideline.—It is cheaper to ship finished eggs, poultry, butter and other produce than to ship out grain for feeding and then bring it back in the form of commercially mixed rations. There is nothing complicated about feed grinding and mixing. It can readily be done in the community where the grain is raised and many elevators have taken to it and found it profitable.

We are seeing increases in live stock shipping. Some elevators attempting it have not fared well because of the amount of direct buying that is done. But where extra interest has been created by giving the manager part of the commissions in the form of a bonus, live stock shipping has oftener than not proven profitable.

The most important duty of the board of directors is the selection of a good manager. If a good manager is paid sufficient to keep him interested the success of a project is pretty well assured.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, read a paper on local farmer control of farmers elevators, pleading with his audience to keep control of their properties in their own hands, and run their elevators on the sound business principles that insure success.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Friday Afternoon Session

PROF. HAROLD HEDGES, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, gave the opening address at the fourth session, discussing financial progress of farmers elevators. Using a chart, he demonstrated that the average farmers elevator is in better shape today

than it has been in past years, experience having brought realization of business principles as paramount factors in business success. Greater efficiency is now obtained among farmer institutions and this greater efficiency has brought lower operating costs.

C. E. HUFF, Chicago, pres. Farmers National Grain Corp., made his anticipated bit of political oratory, patting the back of the farmer elevator movement for pioneering in farmer controlled selling, while telling the delegates they are no longer sufficient in themselves and should get behind the Farm Board.

His talk left a great many questions in the minds of his listeners, but they were given little time to present them. His talk gave very little if any actual information regarding the methods of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

PRES. CANADAY arose and immediately called for discussion and proposed a profuse vote of thanks to Mr. Huff for his interesting and instructive speech.

Questions and discussion of the Farmers National Grain Corp. and the Farmers West-central Grain Co., was next on the program, but seemed to have been overlooked. Ballots were passed out for the election of officers.

NEW OFFICERS

Returns from the balloting replaced J. S. Canaday of Minden and J. R. Morrison of Chapell in their positions as pres. and vice-pres., respectively. Frank Rutherford of Lincoln was elected sec'y-treas., and Steve Swigel, Hastings, and Aug. P. Anderson, Osceola, were re-elected directors. Omaha was selected by an overwhelming majority as the convention point for 1931.

The resolutions com'te made its report and the following resolutions were unanimously approved:

Resolutions Adopted

Gas Tax

RESOLVED that we favor and urge the reenactment of the tax exemption clause in the gas tax law so that the tax on gas used on the farm except for autos and trucks may be refunded.

Grain Storage Law

WHEREAS the Federal Warehouse Law is being so generally and more economically used in the State for the storage of grain and,

WHEREAS the Nebraska Warehouse Law requires an unnecessary appropriation of funds for duplication of effort in supervision of service, therefore,

RESOLVED that we suggest the repeal of the Nebraska Warehouse Act which applies to the storage of grain.

Cooperation on Smut Elimination

RESOLVED that we urge the cooperation of the farmers elevators of the State to cooperate with the College of Agriculture and other organizations in an effort to reduce the smut in wheat, and,

RESOLVED that we recommend the installation of adequate facilities at the elevators for the purpose of treating seed wheat for smut, and that managers in buying wheat be urged to indicate that a premium is paid for wheat not affected by smut.

Tax on Elevators

RESOLVED that we suggest the appointment of a Com'te to confer with the tax commission of the State to take up the matter of an equitable administration of the law on taxing elevator companies.

Terminal Marketing

RESOLVED that we indorse the organization of the West Central Grain Co. in effecting economical terminal marketing and retaining the principle of local control of the Farmers Elevator Company.

The State Association

RESOLVED that the State Ass'n is an important organization for the Farmers Elevators of the State and that we urge every Farmers Elevator Company to heartily support it as a valuable service institution.

Grain Grades

RESOLVED that we commend and support the efforts on the part of the Federal Government in administering the Grain Grades Act and that we render every assistance possible in a faithful interpretation of grades of grain entering into interstate commerce, and be it also,

RESOLVED that we favor a grade determination at one point carrying thru to other points except in case of deterioration in transit.

Adjourned sine die.

BANQUET

The banquet was held in the Lincoln Hotel Friday evening. F. S. Betz presented the retiring sec'y, J. W. Shorthill with a beautiful electric clock as a token of the ass'n's esteem and appreciation for his many years of service.

Entertainment was supplied by the Manager's Ass'n, in the form of several vaudeville acts, including a one-act play, some song and dance numbers, a trio of dusky-skinned southern natives from the palm-tree lands, and a comedian.

Farmers Elevator Convention Notes

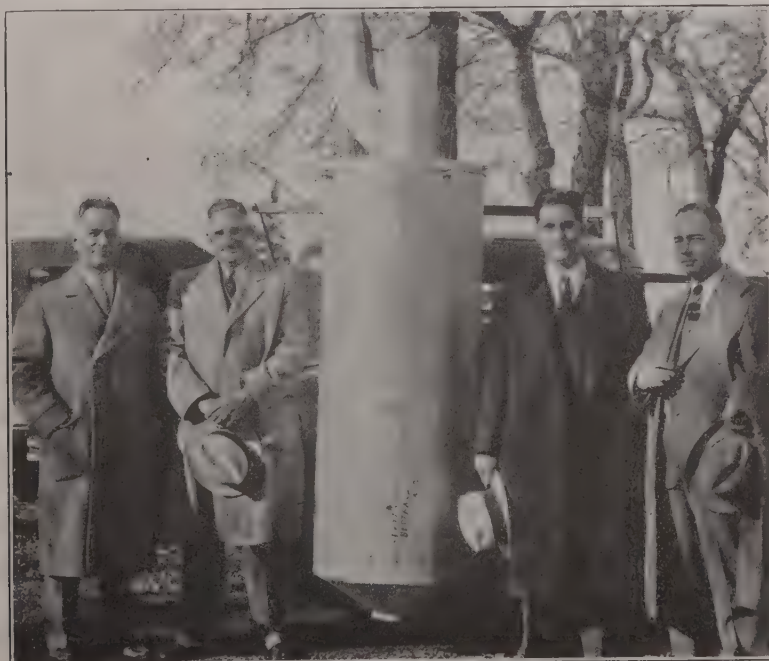
A huge hang-over from the convention stayed for the Saturday activities. In fact, a Saturday program was printed, calling for reception of delegates by Gov. Weaver at the Governor's office in the State Capitol, to be followed by inspection tours thru that magnificent new structure. The afternoon program was the Nebraska-Pittsburgh football game at the Nebraska University Memorial Stadium, which was the real reason for the delegates staying over. It proved to be a pretty lively game with no scores made by either side, to which those who had money placed one way or the other, objected.

SOUVENIRS: Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., and Bell-Trimble Grain Co. distributed pencils. John W. Redick Co. distributed lip-sticks for the ladies. Mid-West Grain Co. further depleted its supply of "shimmy-dancers." Dolphin-Jones Grain Co. distributed key-tainers.

C. H. Townsend continued to stand guard at his table where he welcomed all who were interested in products of the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

G. E. Parrott remained the lone St. Louis representative that had come direct from St. Louis.

INSURANCE companies were represented by Harry Lehr of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., F. E.



Left to Right: Emil L. Peterson, Bertrand; W. H. Cramer, North Platte; Peterson's Smut Machine; Harold Peterson, Bertrand, and H. R. Miller, Omaha.

Supply Men at the Lincoln Meeting

Yoast of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and W. H. Thompson.

Bob Miller was on hand representing the Richardson Scale Co., Harry Cramer of W. H. Cramer Construction Co. put in an appearance to say hello to his many friends. Emil L. Peterson distributed circulars on the Peterson Smut Destroyer.

FAIRBURY continued to be represented by Harry Barrett, C. B. Callaway, and D. C. Hauck. C. W. Yount and C. L. DeLong were on hand from Nebraska City.

ST. JOSEPH representatives were E. F. Siefert, Clyde Belden, J. L. Fredricks, J. L. Gregory, G. E. Heald, T. E. Fennell, and Edw. U. Green.

OMAHA representatives were John C. Ackerman; R. R. Becker of Crowell Elevator Co., H. M. Borghoff, H. C. Christianson, W. D. Hart, J. C. Hansen, C. O. Lyle of B. C. Christopher & Co., H. K. Mansfield, J. F. Mead, O. N. Ogden, R. W. Sage, W. F. Shepard, R. J. Southard, Jas. Trimble, C. Vincent, J. L. Welsh, Bill Watson, H. O. Wandell of Crowell Elevator Co., Mr. Miller of Updike Grain Co., E. G. Taylor, and Mr. Cahill of Burns Grain Co.

KANSAS CITY representatives were Luke J. Byrne, Jr., F. J. Clute, W. E. Grogman of Ernst-Davis Comm. Co., Jas. A. Griffen, F. W. Dick, H. E. Dixon of Updike Grain Corp., L. M. Hicks, Art Kershner of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., B. J. O'Dowd of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., W. D. Smith, and A. D. Thomason.

Harry Cummins of the Farmers Union Elevator and Feed Mills at Seward, had on display a large rooster, which was to be the prize in a guessing contest on how long it would take for said rooster to eat up its share of the wheat surplus if all the poultry in the country were fed wheat and all of them ate the same amount as that rooster. C. G. Anderson of Elmwood won the contest with his guess of 90 days. According to the amount of feed the rooster consumed the figures would have been 85 days and 23 hours.

Emil L. Peterson had one of his Smut Destroyers fastened to the back of an automobile for display purposes. On Thursday morning he demonstrated it out at the college and had an interested audience watching.

Representatives from country points, including managers of farmers and independent elevators, mills, and feed mixers, were: Wm. Guedmeyer and R. A. Murdock, Arapahoe; C. H. Kingler, Arbor; F. E. Hanson, Aurora; A. T. Carlson and Oscar Engstrom, Axtell; W. B. McMullen, Benedict; C. J. Casper, Bruning; E. L. Manning, Burres; Geo. C. Holscher, Burr; Ed. Grueber, Byron; Emil L. Peterson and H. Peterson, Bertrand; M. Wittenburg, Blue Springs; L. Urban, and J. M. McNally, Bellwood; G. S. Christy, Brock.

W. W. Peterson, Chappell; E. Jensen, Cordova; F. H. Effkan, Cook; R. Bourdeau, Campbell; A. E. Pierson, Durant; S. J. Micek, Duncan; F. J. Buntmeyer, Deshier; Wm. F. Dainton, Dorchester; J. J. Meysenburg, David City; F. V. Daniel, Denton; B. K. Leth, Elba; R. R. Savage, Elsie; Geo. J. Thompson, Exeter; L. J. Hohnstein, Emerald; C. G. Anderson, Elmwood.

C. A. Moore, Fairmont; G. Rydlund, Funk; Ray E. Selle, Firth; W. L. Purdy, Fremont; G. C. Bartels, Gurley; J. L. Burt, Glenvil; R. L. Thompson and J. Schultz, Gresham; W. C. Grotz, Garland; F. Aden and C. F. Kostman, Gothenburg; H. Magnussen, Hadar; C. O. Rodine, Hordville; V. C. Wilson, Holdrege; Aug. Zieratt, Chas. Pertsch, and H. A. Peters, Hampton; J. J. Kral, Holstein; E. W. Smith, Hildreth; Henry Thulowett, Hoag; E. P. Hubbard, Juniata; L. W. Crisp, Knox; M. T. Frederick, Kimball; O. C. Smith, Keene; F. F. Walter, Lindsay; M. C. Phillips, Leigh; B. H. Blevins, Milford; Edw. Chudley, Milligan; F. Chapin, McCool Junction; E. A. Frasier, N. V. Kuhl, Memphis; O. H. Has-kins, Murphy; A. H. Hoare, Monroe.

M. L. Grandell, Nebraska City; C. T. Davidson and G. B. Granger, Norman; M. S. Pearson, Osceola; J. C. Goehring, Odell; Ed. C. Wingarten, Osmond; E. V. Anderson, Oakland; J. H. Grill, and F. Banderet, Paxton;

W. A. Carnine, Polk; Sam Allen, Pleasant Dale; R. F. Moore, Platte Center; R. Cole, Pawnee City; Edw. Olson, Raymond; M. J. Stoetzel, Roseland; H. D. Treadway, Rising City.

J. S. Laurie, Stromsburg; H. A. Cummins, Seward; G. F. Placke, St. Libory; C. Dech, Silver Creek; W. D. Ely, Stockham; O. C. Richwein, Surprise.

L. A. Beaman, Talmage; Roy E. Fox, Thayer; Amos Kilgore, Ulysses; H. W. Busch, Utica; W. C. Burney, Waco; O. R. Boesewelter, Walton; Nels A. Tuveson, Weston; Chas. Schnupbach, Wilber.

Trading in Corn Futures

From Oct. 1, 1924, to Sept. 26, 1928, the purchases and sales each day of corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade have been searched by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Grain Futures Administration to detect the operations of the 17 individual traders whose lines were the largest during those five years.

Exposed in the minutest detail in Technical Bulletin No. 199-T the facts give no encouragement to the Brookharts and Cappers in Congress, for they show there are no wicked short sellers that must be restrained by federal legislation.

The big speculators were long corn most of the time instead of short. The most that the group was short at any time was 7,610,000 bus., while their maximum long aggregate at one time was 26,995,000 bus. Presumably those who had the corn sold to the big speculators were cash handlers, such as millers and elevator operators who hedged corn in store.

Some of the large operators who were short bought in on a rising market at a loss.

Mr. Chase was short 4,055,000 bus. Mar. 1, 1926. Mr. Davis was short 6,140,000 bus. Apr. 23, 1927. Those two had the biggest short lines.

Mr. Hart was long a maximum of 7,550,000 bus. corn on July 5, 1928. Mr. Gregg had a line of 8,530,000 bus. long corn July 29, 1927, while the biggest trader, Mr. French, was long 10,405,000 bus. on May 26, 1927, these three being the heaviest traders. Names are not given in the government pamphlet, but they are known by name to the heads of the futures administration offices, the operator designated here by the alias "French" being described in the pamphlet as account "F".

The author, G. Wright Hoffman, consulting grain economist of the Grain Futures Administration, attacked the problem without prejudice. He says:

There were, in all, 69 individual speculators, each having a market position in corn futures of 500,000 bushels or more at some time during the 4-year period October 1, 1924-September 30, 1928. There were 67 hedging accounts reaching a similar level during this same period. A combined position was tabulated, by days, for this large-scale speculative group and for the group of large hedging accounts. Similarly, a daily combined market position for a group typifying small and medium sized speculative traders was compiled from the records of 15 clearing firms. The market positions of these three groups were compared by days with the price of corn futures for this 4-year period. During the first two years very little relationship was shown. The large-scale speculative group was not in the market to any large extent and its position correlated only slightly with the course of futures prices. The group of small and medium sized speculators revealed a small inverse relationship, and the hedging group no relationship to price. During the last two years, however, the large speculators came into the market to build up a large long position and during this period a pronounced positive relationship was shown. During this period the combined market position of the small and medium sized speculative group moved inversely to the course of prices while the hedging group again revealed no relationship to price.

The combined position of the group of hedging accounts was compared by weeks with the course of the United States visible supply of corn. It was found to move inversely to the visible—increasing in short position as the visible grew in size and decreasing as the visible declined. A controlling factor in the size of the hedging operations in corn is thus the size of the visible supply.

The fact that the combined market position of the large-scale speculative group directly correlated with corn-futures prices suggested further analysis of this group. It was found that of the 69 individual trading interests comprising it, 17 had, at some point during the 4-year period, reached a market position of 2,000,000 bushels or more. By calculating a combined figure, by days, for the outstanding positions of this smaller group and comparing with price, a direct correlation just as pronounced as that for the entire group was found. The trading of these 17 leaders thus proved to be the directing force for the entire group, the operations of the others being unimportant in their relation to price.

The trading of the 17 leading speculators was not of equal importance, however, throughout the entire 4-year period. They were in the market much more extensively during the last two than during the first two years and on particular days their trading reached large proportions. A figure representing the net amount of futures bought or sold by the group for each trading day was calculated. For those days upon which their net trading amounted to 500,000 bushels or more the net trade was compared to the net change in the futures price. It was found that these outstanding trades usually moved in the same direction as the price—i. e., if the net trade was a purchase, the net change in price that day was usually upward; if a sale, the net price change was usually downward. It was further found, after classifying these net trades according to their size, that the larger they were the greater the degree of concurrence with the price, amounting to 61 per cent for the trades 500,000 bushels or over in size, to 72 per cent for the trades 2,000,000 bushels or over in size, and to 100 per cent for trades 4,000,000 bushels or over in size.

The observations drawn from the present analysis of corn futures conform in general to those obtained from the earlier studies. The present study does not show, however, as pronounced a degree of relationship between the course of prices and the trading operations of the outstanding speculators as did those in wheat futures.

May Ask for Increased Coarse Grain Tariff

In announcing that it had invited the Coarse Grain Advisory Commodity Committee to meet in Washington, on Nov. 17, the Farm Board disclosed that the meeting was called for the purpose of seeking means to check the importation of corn, barley and other coarse grains into the U. S. The advisory committee will discuss the suggestion that it petition the Tariff Commission to investigate foreign and domestic production costs looking to such an increase in rates as would, if possible, exclude all exports.

Sec'y Hyde's Smoke Screen for Farm Board

The low price of wheat and of other agricultural products is, of course, bad for everybody. Farmers can't be good customers when prices are low. Prices won't be raised, however, by any political effort to stir up international prejudices or to hide a domestic failure behind a foreign smoke screen. Trading in wheat is a world business. Farmers, and the country in general, are entitled to clearer thinking and less disingenuous talk from Secretary Hyde. If trading in grain for the purpose of influencing prices is wrong, the Federal Farm Board ought not to have entered the market. The fact is that future trading is the best mechanism so far devised to stabilize prices.—*Collier's*.

Washington.—An increase of 100 per cent in the Japanese import duty on rice will be put into effect Nov. 20, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache at Tokyo.

Market Analysts Organize

The second meeting of grain market analysts residing at Chicago was held Oct. 22 at the Palmer House with about 55 persons present at the dinner.

HARVEY WILLIAMS was called on for the report of the com'ite on constitution and by-laws. They were read and adopted.

R. I. MANSFIELD moved that members of exchanges be eligible. Adopted.

MR. WILLIAMS asked those who desired to become charter members to rise and give their name. Forty did so, and several others later in the session. Annual dues were fixed at \$5. Those present were asked to indicate their choice for officers by writing the names of five men on ballots, which later were counted, resulting in the election of the following:

OFFICERS: Harvey S. Williams, pres.; Mark W. Pickell, vice pres., R. I. Mansfield, Nat C. Murray and J. P. Jackson, directors. The directors met Oct. 31 and chose Fred Paddleford treasurer and Felix Schwandner sec'y.

CHAS. WILSON, pres. of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, spoke on the "Live Stock Situation and the Hog Futures Market," stating that the volume of trade had exceeded their expectations and that still more volume was desirable. He said that the total number of hogs marketed this year would be light in tonnage due in part to the short numbers and part to the light weight. He said that hogs should make money for farmers this year. As for cattle, the light number sent out would also mean a comparative shortage in later months, and believed cattle would pay for their feed. Sheep, he said had lost money so far, but would turn to pay the feeder. He closed by saying that "When you are blue over conditions in Brazil, or the unrest in China, or the socialism of Russia, or the unemployment in this country, there is no better antidote than for you to go home and eat a big piece of meat."

JOSEPH BADENOCH, chairman of the Business Conduct Com'ite of the Chicago Board of Trade, said his com'ite was the contact between the Board and the Futures Administration. The Com'ite had labored to put over the thought that contracts were subject to the Administration. There has never been a leak during the five years from the federal supervisor's office or from the Com'ite. No one has ever charged that anything has emanated from the com'ite that should not.

We had no precedents. We had a loyal chairman in L. L. Winters, now departed.

The difficulty we had was to bring Board members to realize that we were under a new order, and that the pit price should reflect the cash market outside.

None of the Com'ite members speculate at all. We have no selfish motives, no concern whether the market goes up or down.

A contract on the Board of Trade can not be made the means by which an unnatural profit could be taken on a transaction.

We have had wonderful co-operation from the supervisor's office of the government at Chicago. Mr. Fitz keeps us posted on all developments.

We have meetings of the com'ite every week. Sometimes four or five times a week.

When a group is long wheat and does not put the wheat on the market we show them wheat for sale at Toledo, Buffalo and elsewhere and they put their orders into the pit and close the options without unnecessary fluctuations in the market.

JOSEPH JACKSON: The wheat situation is two-sided. That the statistical position of wheat is bearish can not be refuted. There is an excess of wheat at the present time. In the firm belief that trade in commodities is going to increase my firm, Pynchon & Co., have started to clear their own trades.

A bullish condition is that cash wheat now is at a premium, while a year ago it was at a discount of 11 cents carrying charge. We have exported more wheat this year than last year.

I believe the home consumption of wheat is greater than it has been in years. Bread bakers report increasing sales. Persons out of employment are eating bread with coffee. Stocks of flour are not large. What will be the next year's acreage of wheat? My idea is that it will not be as large as last year. These factors indicate an opening on the bull side.

GEO. S. MILNOR, pres. of the Grain Stabilization Corporation and general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation: The organizations I represent are in the grain business as grain companies. We are members of practically all the Boards of Trade and are trying to conduct our business in accordance with their ethics and on business principles.

Our organization is absolutely honest. If our operations are thought not to be fair I desire to have it called to my attention.

The grain men and millers are as fine a bunch of men as there are in the country.

H. C. DONOVAN, who holds the record of having been on more farms than any other man in the country, was the next speaker on the program. His address is published elsewhere under its caption "Corn and Feed Conditions."

MR. MILNOR: I don't care to make any prognostication as to how much wheat will be fed. There are a lot of new angles to it that have not been realized before.

Millers anticipated that there would be a bull movement in millfeed, but on the contrary millfeeds have gone down and the demand is poor. The reason is that farmers and feeders have become wheat feed minded. They are economizing on the outlay of money and are feeding what they have instead of buying millfeed.

The cost of millfeed delivered fob cars in many southern cities is higher than the cost of ground wheat. An enormous quantity of wheat is being fed.

MR. MANSFIELD: It is an economy for the farmers to feed wheat, as they have not the funds to buy feed.

Adjourned sine die.

Canadian Pool Will Try to Pay Debts

As a consequence of the three western provinces coming to the aid of the Canadian Wheat Pool by guaranteeing its loans, the provinces must turn over to the banks about \$15,000,000 to make good pool losses.

At the annual convention of the Manitoba Pool at Winnipeg, Nov. 6, a plan was adopted to repay the government or the banks for overpayments on the 1929 crop at the rate of \$606,000 annually over a period of years. It is intended for the coming year to use all interest on reserves that have accumulated, any surplus of the 1928 crop as well as patronage dividends or terminal earnings due to members who delivered grain in 1929. Commercial and elevator reserves will also be used for repayment. Repayment to banks is to be spread over a term of years. A plan now under consideration by the government and banks suggests that banks continue to carry 1929 accounts for a period of years guaranteed by the government, the government to be given security on all assets of the Manitoba pool.

Corn and Feed Conditions

By HENRY C. DONOVAN, Crop Reporter for Logan & Bryan, Before Grain Market Analysts Club

Heavy feeding of green corn from the new crop started in many sections early in August. This was partly because of poor grazing conditions and partly because the crop in places was drying out so badly from firing that it was thought best to utilize it for such food as it would furnish before it would wither away to a total loss. And it is my opinion that this unusual early and heavy feeding along with what has been fed since then until just recently will warrant the belief that this crop has to be put thru a duration of thirteen months' feeding period instead of the ordinary twelve months.

In estimating the drouth damage, consideration should be given to the thousands upon thousands of acres of sun blistered fodder put into shock and silo having less than half the feeding nourishment it would have had if harvested in a partial green condition, also to the fact that in some sections the assimilation of sap was so hurried by the extreme heat that the kernels were not filled with substances in their rightful proportion and because of that will need favorable temperature all along to keep in good condition in the cribs despite the good drying out they had before husking time.

Wheat, as a substitute for corn, continues to be fed heavily. Early in August my reports suggested about 150,000,000 bushels would be fed during the crop year but since then it is indicated it would be fully 185,000,000. However, as this is a new feature to gather items on, reports may be very unreliable and the final showing may be for more or far less than that amount.

The question is: What will become of this short and mongrel corn crop? If its prices were at their rightful distance below the price of wheat and would remain there it would be all used up in a hurry. But if not, what then?

A feature that will bear watching as time goes on is that farmers have already started to hoard their corn as far as the liberal feeding of it is concerned, and are using substitutes instead, where they are at all handily and profitable to do so.

The percentage of the crop that comes to primary markets and is resold to industrial no doubt will move steadily through its channels as in past seasons, but what about that portion usually coming to primary and other markets that is grown on surplus farms to be resold and consumed on other farms? To me this seems to be an important question and a feature to be watched because if the present relative prices of corn and other grains continues near to what they are for any considerable time, the terminal markets may become overcrowded with corn too high in price for farmers in need of corn to buy, and who may use substitutes to a considerable extent instead.

In fact I believe that relative prices of corn to wheat all along will be the most important factor in determining the size of the carryovers of those grains at the end of their respective crop years, to a far greater extent than relative grain prices ever did in the past.

Vessel Shortage Explained

When unloaded at Chicago at the Northwestern Elevator in October a steamship was found short 1,108 bus. wheat.

After discharging cargo the boat returned to Duluth to load, and difficulty developing in pumping out the double bottom, an investigation disclosed 1,100 bus. of wheat that had leaked out of the hold into the double bottom.

Validity of Future Contracts in Illinois

[Continued from page 603]

made merely with the expectation that they will be satisfied by a sale if to the advantage of the purchaser, which may be set off against such purchase. (*Weare Commission Co. v. People*, supra; *Board of Trade v. Christie Grain and Stock Co.*, 193 U. S. 236.)

The intent to deliver or receive delivery is thus vital in determining whether the transaction is legal or illegal. The rules of the board of trade provide for acceptance and delivery, and in order to invalidate a contract as a wagering one both parties must intend that instead of the delivery of the article there shall be payment of the difference between the contract and the market price. (*Clews v. Jamieson*, 182 U. S. 461.) The fact that no delivery actually took place may or may not be of importance in determining the legality of the contract. In more than seventy-five per cent of the transactions on boards of trade and in chambers of commerce there is no physical delivery either of the grain or provisions purchased, or of the net amount thereof, when sales of like grain or provisions are set off against such purchases, as is commonly done by either what is known as the "ring" method or by the "direct" method. The Chicago Board of Trade is a great market, in which is transacted a large percentage of the grain and provision business of the world. The law does not require that all contracts be confined to sales for immediate delivery. There is no legal or moral objection to an endeavor to forecast the future and to make agreements according to such portent as trade or economic conditions may indicate.

Speculation of such a character is of substantial value in avoiding or lessening the effects which arise from a want of equalized prices of commodities or a disordered market, and there is no legal objection to the purchase or sale of commodities for future delivery even though the parties to the contract intend that if it be to their advantage they will either sell or buy for future delivery a sufficient amount of such commodity, so that when one is set off against the other they shall not suffer loss. So in this case, there is no evidence that the board of trade keeps a place where pretended and unlawful buying and selling are permitted by it. This fact, however, does not and cannot prevent a violation of section 130 of the Criminal Code where the intent of the parties as to a given transaction falls within the statute.

McCabe testified that he did not intend to take or make deliveries in any of his transactions and that plaintiffs understood there was to be no delivery.

Plaintiffs each testified that they intended that deliveries should be made or taken, wherever necessary, in accordance with the contract made. It seems unnecessary to argue that if the intention of the parties is to be determined by their words alone, then in such proceedings as here brought it would be impossible to show a violation of the law. The rule is, that it is immaterial whether the real intention is formally expressed in words if the circumstances in evidence show such intention, and a statement of intention that delivery should be made will not be allowed to prevail if the circumstances show the intention to have been that there should be no actual delivery of the commodities or acceptance thereof but merely an adjustment on differences. (*Weare Commission Co. v. People*, supra; *Jamieson v. Wallace*, 167 Ill. 388.) Circumstantial evidence may be used and relied on to establish the intention of the parties with reference to delivery and method of settlement. (*Stewart v. Dodson*, 282 Ill. 192; *First Nat. Bank v. Miller*, 235 id. 135; *Pratt & Co. v. Ashmore*, supra.)

While the testimony of the parties as to their intention is competent, yet it is by no means controlling when the transactions themselves and the manner in which they were conducted indicate that it was not the intention of the parties to make delivery but that settlement was to be made on differences. (*Pratt & Co. v. Ashmore*, supra.) In a determination of the issue as to intention it is proper to consider the financial ability of the dealer to handle the volume of grain or provisions dealt in; (*Jamieson v. Wallace*, supra); his facilities for handling the same; his use or lack of use for such commodity; (*Weare Commission Co. v. People*, supra); the knowledge of the broker or commission merchant as to such financial ability and facilities of his client; the fact, if it is a fact, that profits and losses were adjusted by way of differences in the market price, (*Bartlett v. Slusher*, 215 Ill. 348), and any other circumstance having a tendency to show the real intention of the parties.

Counsel for plaintiffs argue that the evidence shows that having purchased a half million bushels of wheat at \$1.40 per bushel he could have gone to a bank with the ware-

house receipt and borrowed enough on such receipt to have taken delivery of the grain. The evidence showed that the banks were willing to loan to their customers on warehouse receipts as much as seventy-five per cent of the market price of grain, and it will be observed, of course, that if the grain purchased by McCabe went up sufficiently in price he could have borrowed on a warehouse receipt if in his possession and assuming that he had banking connections. The evidence does not show that he had such banking connections in Chicago. If, however, the price of the commodities declined rapidly, it is equally obvious that McCabe would need banking facilities for a further loan to complete the purchase price.

McCabe's account consisted of debits and credits of the amount of the difference between the contract price and the price when the deal was closed out, which were kept as "Cr." difference and "Dr." difference. Counsel for plaintiffs argue that plaintiffs believed McCabe to be a man of means sufficient to meet the obligations arising out of his deals, and that since the debits in his account represent only his loss in his purchases and sales, such debits are not to be taken as evidence of any intention on their part that no deliveries should be made or received but that the settlement should be made on differences, though all settlements were so made. This brings us to a consideration, then, of McCabe's financial ability as reflected in his account and holdings.

It is conceded that prior to 1920 McCabe had received large gains from his deals thru plaintiffs and their predecessors. On March 22, 1921, McCabe had outstanding against his land, which the evidence showed was then worth \$100 an acre, or \$140,000, a mortgage of \$50,000, leaving an equity of \$90,000 in that land. The evidence discloses that the large surplus in his bank account had at that time been wiped out. On that day his overdraft with plaintiffs amounted to \$37,235.08. For the balance of that month the least overdraft was \$32,689.59. During the month of April, 1921, his highest overdraft was \$89,776.89, and his lowest overdraft was \$28,443.06. During the month of May, 1921, his highest overdraft was \$97,026.19 and his lowest overdraft was \$77,011.75. In June, 1921, his highest overdraft was \$75,184 while his lowest overdraft was \$14,993.66. On the first of this month defendants executed the mortgage for \$60,000 hereinbefore mentioned. In July of that year his overdrafts ranged between \$38,130.62 and \$24,608.71. In August, the month in which the trust deed to secure the \$25,000 here involved was given, his overdrafts ranged between \$38,056.88 and \$63,213.60. During the month of September his overdrafts ranged from \$40,531.10 to \$52,841.03. In October, the month in which the trust deed to secure the \$30,000 involved here was given, his overdraft on Oct. 14, the day of the execution of that trust deed, amounted to \$49,358.52. These figures evidence McCabe's financial ability during that period. The two trust deeds given against McCabe's land were given to plaintiffs during this period, while the third, for \$60,000, was given to a fraternal benefit insurance company with the knowledge and assistance of plaintiffs, and it can scarcely be said, in view of this fact and the fact that McCabe became so deeply indebted to them, that plaintiffs did not know his financial condition. It is scarcely conceivable that they would have continued blindly in so dealing with him. Yet the evidence shows that between the 21st of March, 1921, and the giving of the mortgage for \$60,000, about June 1, they conducted purchases for McCabe of 930,000 bushels of wheat at a sale price of \$1,033,931.25; that from the 17th of June up to the time of the giving of the second trust deed on Oct. 14, they conducted purchases for him of 220,000 bushels of a value of \$250,755.75, making a total purchase during that period of 1,150,000 bus. of grain at a sale price of \$1,368,712.50. During that period his sales handled by them amounted to 1,355,000 bushels at a sale price of \$1,368,712.50.

It seems clear that at the time these purchases were made and during this period following March 21, 1921, plaintiffs must have known that McCabe could not have taken delivery of the commodities purchased. It could scarcely be said, therefore, that they intended that he should take these deliveries, or that they should take them for him. These circumstances are very strong evidence that during this period not only McCabe, but plaintiffs, intended that there should be no deliveries received or made of the commodities bought or sold, and that therefore the transaction during that period, which make up at least a part, if not all, of the consideration for the trust deeds in question, arose out of violations of this act. This conclusion is further supported by the evidence showing that plaintiffs, as the delivery month approached, required McCabe

to close out his purchases, and he testified that at times they closed them out without consulting him. Plaintiffs' evidence showed that they always told him that he would have to close out or make arrangements to take delivery, and in view of the fact that they must have known, during the period for which we have analyzed the transactions, that he could not have taken delivery, their notice to him amounted to a demand that he close out his transactions. This under such circumstances, would necessarily, as plaintiffs must have known, amount, in substance, to an intention that settlement should be made only on differences in price. We are of the opinion that as to the period prior to March 1, 1921, the evidence does not disclose an intention on the part of plaintiffs contrary to the statute, and had they desired to avoid the force of the circumstances arising thereafter they could readily have done so by refusing to deal longer with him, when on March 21, 1921, as evidence shows, he lost something over \$68,000 in one day's dealing.

We are of the opinion, therefore, that the circuit court did not err in the decrees entered in these cases, and the Appellate Court was right in its judgment affirming them. The judgment of the Appellate Court is therefore affirmed.

The defense was based on sections 130 and 131 of the Criminal Code. (*Cahill's Stat.* 1929, p. 946.) Section 130 is as follows: "Whoever contracts to have or give himself or another the option to sell or buy, at a future time, any grain, or other commodity, * * * where it is at the time of making such contract intended by both parties thereto that the option, whenever exercised, or the contract resulting therefrom, shall be settled, not by the receipt or delivery of such property, but by the payment only of differences in prices thereof, * * * shall be fined not less than \$10 or more than \$1,000, or confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both; and all contracts made in violation of this section shall be considered gambling contracts, and shall be void." Section 131 provides that all contracts where the consideration is the proceeds won by gambling are void.

The Wheat Quota proposal is said to have been agreed upon Nov. 4 by the economic co-operation com'te of the imperial conference at London. Delegates from Canada and Australia protested against allowance of less than 55 per cent of wheat imports from their countries, and desired measures to be taken against Russian dumping.

Pool Cuts Barley Payment

A reduction from 25 to 20 cents per bushel in the initial payment on barley was announced Oct. 29 by the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

The reduction applies to all the malting grades of two-rowed, six-rowed and Trebi barley and No. 3 C. W. Payment spreads on the lower grades have been narrowed somewhat and are as follows: No. 4 C. W., initial payment 17 cents; No. 5 C. W., 16 cents; No. 6 C. W., 14 cents, with a minimum payment of 12 cents a bushel on lower grades.

Market prices of barley have fallen, due to the attempted manipulation of the grain markets by the Canadian Pool and the U. S. Farm Board, until the price paid by independent buyers fell below the initial payment set by the Pool. This made the Pool the highest bidder and naturally its share of the receipts increased. In its announcement the Pool stated "Increasing deliveries of barley to the Pool made it absolutely necessary to reduce the initial payment."

Effective Nov. 11 the Pool on Nov. 10 announced reductions in the advance on wheat from 55 to 50 cents on No. 1 northern, on flaxseed from \$1 to 75 cents, and on rye from 30 to 25 cents, basis Fort William.

The Pool can not pay more for grain than do the private traders unless the money be obtained from the government or the banks and eventually from the taxpayers.

Ohio Dealers Discuss Farm Board and the Drouth

Ohioans from the great Buckeye state rolled into Columbus on Oct. 27-28 for another one of their glorious get-togethers. As heretofore, the directors held their dinner and confab on the evening prior to the scheduled one-day program, which also attracted many delegates.

The program, running true to form, was short and snappy, with a variety of subjects treated by well posted men from within and outside the industry.

Following an interesting and profitable evening and morning invested in pleasant associations, the group of nearly eighty gathered in the Ballroom of the Deshler Hotel for the opening feature of the program—a dinner.

PERRY HALL, Greenville, president of the organization, was toastmaster, and W. W. "Bill" Cummings, Toledo, sec'y, was chairman.

JOHN F. MAHER, able lawyer of Greenville, outlined the way Dark County, a typical agricultural section and once the leader in the state, was now in deplorable condition, namely, suffering from too much "relief."

It is significant that in 1902 a certain monopoly of farm implement manufacturers priced their harvesting machinery at the equivalent of 80 bushels of wheat, whereas today the same machine (with all our "mass" production) costs the equivalent of 600 bushels of wheat.

For a myriad of reasons I implore you to cast your ballot for qualified men! We do not have them in office now and we must have a change. Public officers today are not working in the interests of their constituents. Look at the Farm Board, for example. What good does it do to store sixty-nine million bushels of wheat? Holding or hoarding is not or never has been economically sound policy. Certainly very few can possibly favor the present effort to assist the farmer in the present so-called "farm-relief."

A farmer client of mine went through bankruptcy some time ago. In about a year he was arrested for possessing and operating a still. He paid his fine in cash. "That's the kind of farm-relief I needed," he told me.

Calvin Coolidge lately remarked that it is the function and duty of every American citizen to exercise his franchise and VOTE INTELLIGENTLY—then quit complaining. Manifest your interest! he said. Put conscientious men in office!

Mr. Maher discoursed briefly on the thought that it is most selfish to believe that a man is not his brother's keeper.

One thing seems apparent, he said in concluding; and that is that we must change the unfairness to the farmers in having to buy tariff-protected and consequently high-priced domestically produced goods. Sure, the law of supply and demand affects the farmer, only the farmer has no tariff to protect him when he sells his wheat on a world-wide market. You men can and should mould public opinion along these lines. You are in the position to do it and owe it to yourself and your patrons to ACT.

THE "LOW-DOWN" ON THE FARM BOARD

O. S. GRANDUCCI, Washington, D. C., Associate Editor of the Kiplinger Washington Agency, engaged in advising the grain and other interested trades the inside workings of the Farm Board and tracking down prospective moves thereof, spoke interestingly on "How Washington Feels and Talks About the Farm Board; How the Farm Board Thinks and How it Operates."

Through the gradual development of a nationalized system of farmer owned and controlled cooperatives the Farm Board hopes to solve the farm problem. It is important to remember constantly that the Farm Board is stressing merchandising and

business management throughout all of its organization work. The Board's recent denial of a loan to the group of live stock cooperatives, which has refused to join the national co-op, is highly important in showing that the Farm Board is determined to promote cooperative selling on a national basis and not to foster the competition between cooperatives which Board members think responsible for numerous co-op failures.

It is not generally recognized how unsympathetic Farm Board members are toward any method of handling the surplus. Board members apparently are convinced that over-production is one of the major troubles of agriculture and have decided that the best way to control surpluses is to avoid producing them.

The Federal Farm Board is as conservative in its administration of the Agricultural Marketing Act as the Act itself is radical in its purposes. To mention some of its more conservative ideas: The Farm Board believe that the farm problem never will be solved by legislation and depends for solution on the farmers' own efforts, plus intelligent guidance; that agricultural financing eventually must come from private sources rather than from the public treasury; that legitimate hedging on the commodity exchanges does not endanger the farmer; and that there are too many farmers and maybe too many farm leaders. Further than this the Board is convinced that the equalization fee or export debenture will not work and that stabilization by purchase of the surplus as provided for in the Act will only work for those surpluses which are the result of big crop yields in the face of conscious efforts to regulate production to demand.

Of course, the Farm Board admits that many private distributors eventually will be eliminated, but consideration will be given them. The Board is inclined to believe that the smaller, so-called marginal men will go, leaving the big strong companies in the ultimate picture.

The Farm Board has no idea of increasing the cost of farm products to the ultimate consumer. What the Farm Board wants to do is to enable the farmer so to market his crops that a steady price will be maintained. It is generally conceded that sudden drops in prices jeopardize the success of the average farmer without benefitting the consumer. And the Farm Board hopes to enable the farmer to eliminate these fluctuations.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Answering a rapid battery of pertinent questions, Mr. Granducci said:

The federal Department of Agriculture never loses an opportunity to state that they believe that the Marketing Act idea is grossly misunderstood. The Department is bending every effort to correct this supposedly mistaken impression.

The Farm Board is restrained from shipping the present wheat surplus to China or any other place, as a gift or otherwise, or even to donate it to the unemployed.

The Farm Board is besieged with suggestions on how to function. The 69,000,000 bus. of wheat was purchased because of political pressure, but also the Board may have had in mind that it could also demonstrate how futile stabilization efforts of the future might be.

Legge says and knows that the worst surplus in the country is of "farm relievers."

SAM RICE, Metamora: If the present low market accompanies the handling of 50 million bushels of wheat by the Farm Board, then how low will the market go next year when the Board handles 300 million? (Laughter.)

W. S. COOK, Columbus: Will Congress appropriate any more money? ANS.: Yes, but the Farm Board is trying to get along without borrowing any more.

L. R. WATTS, London: Will there be any amendments relative to the low interest rates being offered by the Farm Board?

ANS.: No, although interest rates may go to 1½ per cent. The Farm Board borrows money from the government at less than the government pays for it and much lower than industry can obtain it.

PHIL SAYLES, Toledo: Is the government's 69,000,000 bus. of wheat hedged? ANS.: No, the Board will hold it for a profit.

The Farm Board is working entirely on the theory that the way to rid the country of the surplus is to avoid it. Realizing that the grain trade have and are handling grain as economically as is possible, the Farm Board will not try to handle it for less. The Farm Board must, however, satisfy a lot of lobbyists continually hanging around Washington.

FRED WATKINS, Cleveland: If the Farm Board fails to help the farmers, will the present or following administrations eliminate the Board? ANS.: No! The Act will then undoubtedly be made more drastic.

E. C. EIKENBERRY, Camden: Will the Farm Board consider the Debenture Plans? ANS.: No! It would conflict with anti-dumping policies.

FRED WATKINS, Cleveland: Will the Farm Board be severely attacked in the next session of Congress? ANS.: Yes! but I believe nothing will be added or detracted.

The Farm Board does consider its present holdings of wheat, etc., depressing, but naturally wouldn't admit it.

Will there be any effort to test the constitutionality of the Marketing Act? ANS.: Well, will there be?

EDGAR THIERWECHTER, Oak Harbor, effectively reviewed statistics on exportations of farm implements and Legge's various remarks about reducing acreage and production in this country, ending with Legge's recent statement about Russia having enough wheat in three years to flood the world. SAM RICE, Metamora, in further questioning Legge's sincerity, asked why the Farm Board did not take over the International Harvester Co. Mr. Granducci expressed the opinion that Legge was really sincere.

MR. THIERWECHTER: If the Farm Board is wedded to co-operative activity, then why don't they also buy co-operatively? ANS.: They can't, according to the Marketing Act.

The Farm Board knows a reduction in acreage cannot be suddenly accomplished, and they are making no predictions as to this reduction. The Farm Board also knows that they are not getting much support from



Pres. O. P. Hall, Greenville, O.

the farmers, but quite naturally they do not flavor their press dispatches with the fact.

SIVA BENDER, Toledo: What is the present plan to bring "relief" to the depressed farmer? **ANS.:** The Farm Board says the tariff against the importation of foreign grains is ample protection, although we (and the Farm Board, too) know the tariff does not give the farmer near the protection that industries receive.

"DROUTH RELIEF RATES"

C. W. VAN HORN, general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., delivered an interesting discourse on the permit system applicable in the drouth relief area, outlining President Hoover's conference and the plans of the Ohio Governor's drouth relief com'ite. Particular emphasis was placed upon first giving assistance to families and protection of health. [The address appears elsewhere in this Number.]

"DROUTH RELIEF PERMITS"

H. C. RAMSOWER, Director of the Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, Columbus, who is state director of the Governor's drouth relief com'ite, delved into the regulations governing the application for and the granting of a permit to ship enumerated items into the drouth area at the emergency rail rate. "Distress on account of drouth must be shown," he said, in explaining why a number of permits had been cancelled and emphasizing the difficulty which confronts the county agricultural agents in issuing permits to those and only those who are justly entitled to receive them.

"The regulations governing the issuance of these permits are numerous and complex, and it is very easy for an agent to err no matter how hard he may try to live up to the letter of all regulations issued. Dealers should not blame the county agricultural agents when permits are not issued, but should themselves study the regulations under which permits are issued and if dissatisfied with the interpretation placed thereon by county agents, should seek interpretations from members of the state drouth com'ite or from the U. S. Dept. of Agri," he said in enlisting the co-operation of the dealers.

"Feed moved under the reduced tariff regulation is to be sold **only** to needy farmers. Mr. Van Horn's paper contains a statement covering the interpretation of a 'needy' farmer. Manifestly it is impossible for county agents to determine whether or not each farmer to whom feed is sold by dealers is a needy farmer. He therefore asks dealers to sign affidavit or agreements in which they bind themselves to sell such feed only to 'needy' farmers and to pass the entire freight reduction on to such farmers, which places a great deal of responsibility upon the dealers themselves, but we assume that they are in every case living up to the spirit and the regulations."

A number of questions were asked,—the most important of which may be answered by reference to sections of the regulations and supplements thereto issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. One important question related to the movement of feed to dealers or to mills in the drouth area where it was either sold direct to farmers or mixed and sold direct to farmers or shipped outside the county in which the dealer or the mill is located.

Colored and shaded maps were displayed to aid the assembly in visualizing how extensive the drouth-stricken area is. The first map covered the rainfall deficiency in Ohio during April, May, June and July. All of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Defiance and Paulding counties and sections of Mahoning, Ashland, Crawford, Marion, Wyandot, Shelby,

Miami, Van Wert, Putman, Henry, and Williams counties, had less than four inches of rainfall. The balance of the northern half of the state had less than 6 inches,—with a limited area in that section receiving less than eight. Parts of nine counties in the southeastern part of the state received over 10 inches with the surrounding counties getting below ten inches. This section is less than one-third the area in the state. The balance received between 6 and 8 inches.

The next map, the product of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, revealed the feed situation in the entire country, which showed the Ohio River Valley, the Mississippi River Valley, the Virginias, the whole state of Arkansas, the northern half of Louisiana, and the southeastern half of the Panhandle section of Texas, all had less than 30 per cent of the feed supply necessary for livestock. The immediately adjoining areas had from 30% to 50% of the feed supply necessary, and the balance of the country (excluding the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states, Kansas, Arizona, southwestern half of Texas, Florida, the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Atlantic Coast and New England States from Delaware northward, including the greater part of New York State), had only from 50% to 75% of the usual supply.

The next map showed the area in which freight rate reductions have been granted due to drouth conditions, which includes all of the Virginias, Kentucky and Maryland; a portion of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wyoming and Texas; and most all of Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri and Montana.

Statistics presented showed the total number of cars received from Aug. 15 to Oct. 1 to be 3,252.

The total number of cars going to each county in Ohio were next enumerated, showing a total of 3,445, on only 2,703 permits—139 of which had not been used.

County	No. Cars	No. Permits Issued
Adams	78	62
Ashland	20	20
Athens	191	163
Belmont	163	159
Brown	23	21
Butler	40	30
Carroll	3	3
Clermont	33	31
Clinton	36½	34
Columbiana	67	64
Coshocton	23	20
Crawford	6	4
Cuyahoga	8	8
Delaware	20	18
Erie	3	2
Fayette	15	15
Franklin	144	86
Gallia	87	66
Greene	17	9
Guernsey	109	97
Hamilton	600	413
Harrison	None	None
Highland	28	28
Hocking	14	5
Holmes	37	12
Huron	6	6
Jackson	87	61
Jefferson	4	4
Knox	61	58
Lawrence	119	80
Licking	139	102
Lorain	21	21
Madison	12	12
Marion	None	None
Medina	79	70
Meigs	97	77
Monroe	19	19
Montgomery	None	None
Morgan	65	55
Morrow	1	1
Perry	33	29
Pickaway	37	28
Pike	26	24
Portage	21	19
Prehle	12	11
Richland	5	5
Ross	40	36
Scioto	76	54
Stark	102	94
Summit	15	15
Tuscarawas	99	90

Union	2	2
Vinton	57	50
Wyandot	2	2
Warren	106	44
Washington	337	273
	3445	2703

Total permits issued	2703
Total permits not used	139
Total permits used	2564

"The drouth is not yet over," Mr. Ramsower continued, despite recent limited moisture. In fact, the Central Freight Ass'n last week recommended that transit privileges be allowed on the reduced rates. This was granted effective Nov. 1, and has been made *retroactive*. The emergency rate has, in addition, been extended to Nov. 30."

"On the 4412 cars moved at the reduced rate, it is estimated that the savings to farmers approached \$200,000."

Answering a question, Mr. Ramsower stated that there would be no extension of time on permits, even if the emergency rate period is extended. A new permit must be obtained.

Answering another query, he said a check up would be made as to whether the farmer has received the benefit from the reduced rates, and that a penalty for misusing or violating the spirit of the measure would be levied. Under the law, the Interstate Commerce Commission can also subject the violator to imprisonment.

"That is the reason that signed statements are being required. The county agents cannot check up personally, even if he is supposed to, so we must take the dealer's word for it. And all shipments in the future will be handled through the dealers, just as in the past.

H. G. POLLOCK, Middle Point: Who assumes the freight difference? **ANS.:** The government does not reimburse the roads; the roads are doing this on their own hook.

STATE BRAND TAX

PRES. HALL next read a petition sent from the North Eastern Ohio Feed Dealers Ass'n, calling for support on the program of reducing state feed license fees from \$20 to \$5. The petition objected to the small mixer having to pay the same license fee as the big manufacturer. It was cited that the Division of Feed and Fertilizers collected \$74,740 in 1929 and only expended \$28,140 and consequently this department could well afford the reduction.

MR. RAMSOWER stated he believed that this propaganda had resulted in a further sales argument to force the sale of mixing equipment. On Oct. 1 there were 644 licensed mixers in the state of Ohio alone, of which there were 405 in the drouth area.

FRANK BOWES, Toledo: Everyone seems to be rushing into the feed mixing business but all can't profit. I move a com'ite be appointed to consider this matter and to report at the next meeting of the organization. The motion was carried, and Pres. Hall announced that he would make the appointments later.

CLEVELAND IN JUNE, 1931

The Board of Directors decided that the next annual meeting of the organization would be held in Cleveland in June, 1931.

REGISTRATION

REGISTRATION was conducted under the auspices of the Ohio Department of Mill Mutual Insurance companies.

FROM TOLEDO were: W. W. Cummings; J. A. Streicher; Siva M. Bender and Charlie R. Keilholtz, Southworth & Co.; Phil Sayles, Cargill Grain Co.; F. C. Bowes; George R. Forrester; and H. F. Prue, Federal Grain Supervisor.

FROM CINCINNATI came Ralph H.

Brown, and D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y of the Cincinnati Board of Trade.

FROM CLEVELAND came Fred E. Watkins; from Oak Harbor came Edgar Thierwechter; Sam Rice came from Metamora; Perry Hall from Greenville; L. P. Miller, Springfield; and E. C. Eikenberry, Camden.

FROM OUT-OF-STATE were: Wirt D. Walker, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago; W. H. Grubbs, Chicago; E. H. Beer, Jr., E. H. Beer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Chris G. Egly, and Eli P. Short, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

COLUMBUS hosts included: Omer Snyder, L. J. Dill, C. W. Eberhard, W. S. Cook, R. F. Knight, J. E. Anderson; and B. A. Wallace and Maurice Maney.

From London were L. R. Watts, R. K. Shaw and Thos. F. Wood. From Circleville came John G. Boggs, Col. C. E. Groce, Harry W. Heffner, S. L. Warner, and John W. Eshelman, III. Grover C. Cline and W. E. Hall come in from Ashville; G. N. North and J. W. Leyshon from Groveport; John H. Motz, Brice; Bliss Russell, Conover; Jesse Lewis, Trop; H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, H. I. Turner, Thurston; Ed Bender, Waldo; J. B. Hill, Orient; L. W. Dewey, Blanchester; D. W. Mahaffey, Morral; A. A. Cunningham, Tiffin; A. C. Patzer, Grove City; W. M. Myers, Lockbourne; E. O. Teegardin, Duvall; H. E. Frederick, Marysville; J. R. Johnson, Baltimore; B. E. Schirm, Canal Winchester; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; C. W. Pontius, Lewisburg; and R. H. Brundige, Kingdon.

Double Driveway Next to Track

Where the highway runs close to the railroad, in western towns, the grain elevator is sometimes a bit cramped for space. Trucks and wagons must make a short turn after passing thru the elevator driveway in order to get back to the office and the scales. Sharp turns on a down-grade, even if it is a slight down-grade, are uncomfortable.

G. G. Mowery, manager for the Plains Equity Exchange at Plains, Kan., has a practical turn of mind. He disapproves of waste, especially in elevator construction where maximum bin room is desirable.

"I want the driveway put between the elevator and the track," he said in discussing designing and building of the organization's new 235,000 bu. reinforced concrete elevator with Chalmers & Borton. "Trucks haul all the grain in our country, so the likelihood of horses getting scared at passing trains while standing in the driveway is no longer a problem. If we have the driveway between the elevator and the track and a door in the outside wall of the driveway to get to cars being loaded, we won't need to have a lot of overhead bins and we won't have to extend the work floor thru the elevator in order to reach the track. The space ordinarily taken up by this passage thru the elevator can be devoted to bin room. That is what we need, bin room."

His plan was carried out in designing the new structure, which is 47 ft. 10 in. by 68 ft. 6 in. on the ground, 100 ft. from the foundation to the top of the tanks, and surmounted by a 28 ft. cupola. The pit is 32 ft. deep.

Another one of Mr. Mowery's ideas was



235,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of Plains Equity Exchange at Plains, Kan.

incorporated in the design, when the tanks were hoppers so outlets would be flush with the foundation, instead of extending into the ground. This was to provide room for a basement and a conveyor gallery, should it become desirable at a later date to build additional tanks. In case more storage is needed a bit of concrete can be knocked out at the end of this gallery and extend it under the new bins.

The new elevator has six cylindrical tanks, three interstice bins and two overhead bins.

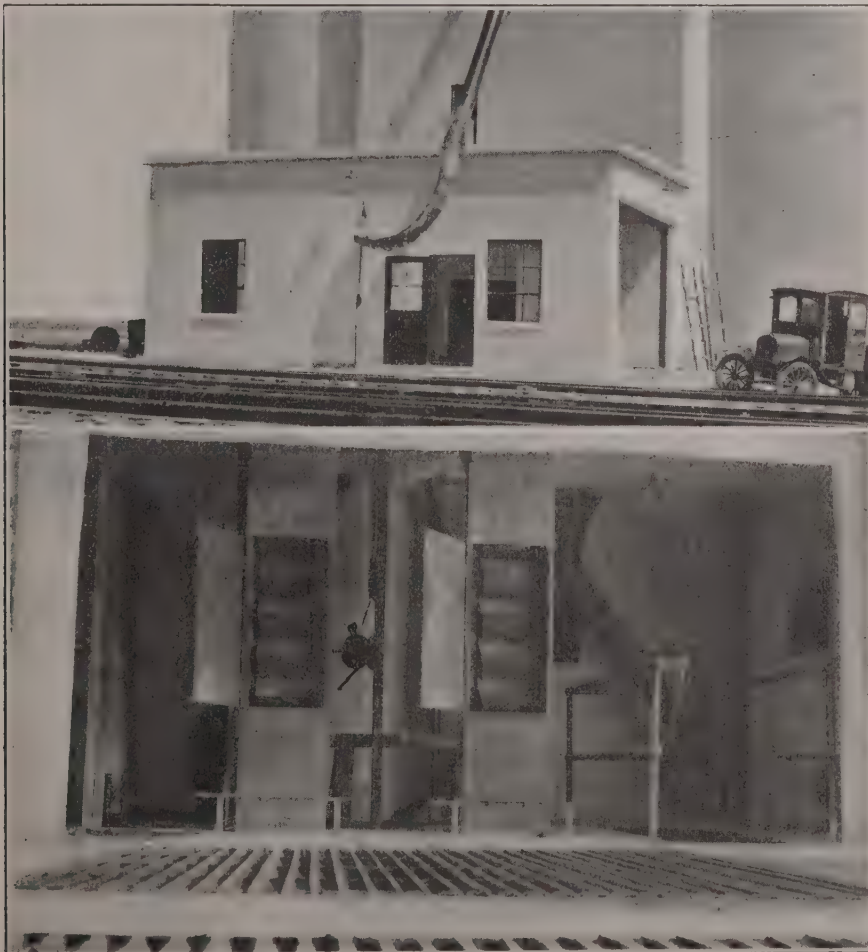
In the double driveway are two grate covered dumps, served by two Kewanee all steel truck lifts. Each of these dumps is divided, with butterfly deflector valves. All receiving sinks drain into the steel boots by gravity.

THE TWO LEGS are steel enclosed where they pass thru the work-floor, and concrete enclosed thru the leg well. Each leg has a 12 inch rubber belt carrying V cups set close together and is capable of elevating 5,500 bus. per hour. Extra heavy Winters universal head drives are used on each to transmit power from 25 h.p. enclosed motors to the head-shafts. The heads are of steel and grain is emptied into the bins thru an improved double distributor, which is another factor in saving space. SKF ball bearings are on the head shafts and in the non-chokeable boots.

Outbound weighing is done thru a 2,500 bu. hopper scale, which empties grain into a 12 inch loading spout that extends thru the elevator and over the double driveway to the track at a 45 degree angle. A car that is cooped and ready for loading can be filled in 6 to 10 minutes.

All wiring is in metal conduits. Controls for the distributor and switches for the motors are on the work floor. A manlift is provided for easy passage from the work floor to the cupola. Suction dust collectors will soon be installed.

A little later it is planned to build an office to serve the new plant, which is now being operated from the old office and the old receiving scales. The company is continuing the operation of its old 60,000 bu. cribbed house, where it also handles side-lines of coal and feed and operates its gasoline and oil station.



Above: Double Driveway of Concrete between Elevator and Track.
Below: High Speed Buckets Set Close together in Steel Leg Casings of Equity Elevator at Plains, Kan.

Denounces Pool Raiding of Co-operative Ass'n

Address by R. B. Orndorff, vice pres. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois before meeting at Chatsworth.

Last February in Peoria, I witnessed the attempted theft of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois by the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n. In Eastern Illinois both the farmers elevators and private individuals engaged in the grain business have been compelled to constantly guard themselves against the destructive policies of the Farmers Union. The most peculiar feature of all of this, has been that the Farm Board seemingly has sponsored and given encouragement both moral and financially, to many of the organizations which possessed little or no previous experience along business lines. It has excluded the farmers elevators and other established lines of co-operative businesses from participation in any benefits that we had hoped might be derived from agricultural legislation.

I have felt that I have a right to discuss this subject, as I was a charter member of the Tazewell County Farm Bureau. I have been a member of the I. A. A. through all the years of its existence. I have seen its growth and development, have witnessed the change that has taken place I have seen it developed from an educational institution primarily concerned with the welfare of the agricultural producer to that of the commercial institution more concerned in the perpetuation of its own official family than in the welfare of the farmers. I have seen it grow into a political institution—of the size and character that has become a menace to all other agricultural agencies.

Organization of Illinois Grain Corporation.—A few years ago some of the would-be leaders of agriculture closely affiliated with the I. A. A. conceived the idea of taking over the farmers elevators. They saw an opportunity for increased revenue. The I. A. A. organized the Illinois Grain Corporation—a subsidiary incorporated for the purpose of operating and owning elevators and marketing agencies. They held meetings with many farmer elevators and marketing agencies. They have used every known means to compel farmer elevators to join them. Persuasion, threats, and misrepresentations was their stock in trade. I most naturally opposed it all. I have attended many stockholder meetings, have explained the situation to them, have told them of the dangers they confronted in affiliating themselves with an organization of this character and not in one instance have stockholders voted to affiliate themselves with the Illinois Grain Corporation after they had been made familiar with its terms and conditions. The Farmers Elevators of Illinois have not requested the Farm Board to interfere in their business. We have always been of the opinion that the solution of co-operative marketing rests with the individual himself and that any system of co-operative marketing which can hope to succeed must be based upon voluntary participation rather than upon governmental coercion and political pressure.

The Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois as an organization, and its officers, as individuals, had hoped that they might receive from the Farm Board the consideration to which they considered themselves entitled. Our ass'n has always been opposed to contract organizations and in no way have we changed our stand. Our opposition and our criticism has not been directed towards the Farm Board or any of its members, but we do most strongly condemn any and all attempts upon the part of the so-called Farm Board subsidiaries in their efforts to dominate and control the affairs of our ass'n and its members.

Farm Board Discriminating Against Farmers Elevators.—Furthermore, we do not believe that the Farm Board has given the proper consideration to the farmers elevators, knowing full well that the farmers elevators are the most powerful co-operative institutions in America. We believe that the Farm Board has injured business in general and the farmers elevators in particular by having given support and assistance to various marketing organizations which have, as their aim, the absorption or the destruction of the farmers elevators. We do not desire and we will not tolerate further interference in the affairs of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois emanating from pool-minded regionals and will demand that all such agencies show a higher regard for truth, veracity and ethics.

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n has never asked for, nor does it want, government control and only desire that we may be allowed to proceed with the further development and improvement of the grain business along sound and practical lines, and

under the leadership of experienced and capable men engaged in the trade.

With the present form of having "ready made" plans forced upon us by the doubtful and unethical methods adopted by the Farm Board Regionals the country has been thrown into confusion; the grain trade both country and terminal has been paralyzed, business of all kinds has been forced to mark time, and the farmers for whose supposed benefit it was created have been forced further down. All this to gratify the ambitious plan of farm organizations who want to control the grain business of the country for their personal and political advancement against the common sense of the people, who do not desire it.

A Fight for Moral and Economic Principles.—This is not the time to evade the issue for as Theodore Roosevelt once said: "You can't go into war just a little bit nor can you play just a little bit with great moral and economic principles."

It is my desire that the full light of publicity be turned upon all agencies that would intimidate free speech, free thought and an opportunity for freedom of action.

Mr. Coolidge quite recently said, "When the Government goes into business it lays a tax on everybody else in that business and uses the money that it collects from its competitors to establish a monopoly and drive them out of business. No one can compete and the door of opportunity is closed to the public."

President Hoover recently said: "Every expense of the government in business means that the Government in order to protect itself from the political consequences of its errors and wrong is driven irresistibly without pause to greater and greater control of the nation's press and platform. Free speech does not live many hours after Free Industry and Free Commerce die."

And yet, in the face of this statement by our President, we find government agencies and institutions attempting to throttle the press and stifle the right of free expression. Why all this pussy-footing? Why all these subterfuges? Why this lack of common honesty and sincerity? Has farm aid degenerated to the point that it has become a political football to be kicked about? Is there an honest desire upon the part of government agencies to assist agriculture or is farm relief being used as a smoke screen behind which politicians hide?

The unemployed can not be fed wheat at the expense of the Farm Board. In reply to the suggestion by Wm. G. McAdoo of railroad mismanagement fame during the war control of railroads, Chairman Legge says, "We have no donation department, and none is contemplated under the Agricultural Marketing Act."

The Referendum on Commodity Exchanges

The referendum vote by constituent organizations of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States resulted in the following recommendations:

1. That commodity exchange trading should be supported. For: 2687; against: 111.

2. That trading in futures on commodity exchanges should be supported. For: 2597; against: 194.

3. That intelligent and wisely regulated speculative buying and selling on commodity exchanges should be supported as a necessary factor in the economic distribution of agricultural products. For: 2580; against: 199.

4. That commodity exchanges should adopt such changes in their rules and regulations as will promote not only the interest of the producer, the merchant, and the manufacturer of agricultural commodities but also the general welfare of the public. For 2740½; against, 69½.

It is curious to note that 199 organizations were opposed to "intelligent and wisely regulated speculative buying and selling on commodity exchanges." What substitute have they to offer? Would they have commodities bought and sold without buyer knowing the price and grade, just as bootleg liquor now is sold in secret?

Reject Farm Board Offer in Iowa

Farmer elevator owners in Iowa, like those of Illinois and Minnesota, have turned down the offers of the Farm Board for affiliation with the Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp'n. Instead they organized their own cooperative marketing agency which is to be known as the Iowa Cooperative Grain Co., of which E. G. Dunn is president.

Asked why the directors of the Iowa Co-operative Grain Co. had unanimously rejected the proposal that the company become a regional member of the government pool, Mr. Dunn said:

"Speaking first for the organization it is the unanimous opinion of its board of directors and officers that the plan submitted to it by Mr. Huff and his associates is not practical in Iowa. It is the opinion of our organization that the plan is not workable for two reasons. First, our people do not believe that the financial investment required is necessary in the merchandising of Iowa's grain products. They feel that so far as the mere turning over or merchandising of grain is concerned, such an investment is not necessary. Second, the plan is not workable for the reason that the individual elevator companies, on whose shoulders would fall the burden of ultimately subscribing the stock required in making the investment, are not able to make it without interfering with their own financial arrangements and therefore the conduct of their business.

The Iowa Cooperative Grain Co. operates under a central selling agency, but with each manager responsible for the financial success of his unit. It is felt by the members that if a few of the units encounter financial difficulties it is the fault of the management and that the organization as a whole should not be made to pay for the mistakes of one or two.

In its agreement with its members, the state cooperative agrees to establish a central office for the purpose of merchandising, marketing and handling grain and make every effort toward ascertaining the best markets available and the most advantageous methods of marketing the grain of its member associations.

The individual elevator members agree that they will first offer to the state cooperative all the grain they have for market, except that for sale in local territory, if the central office can pay or obtain as good a price as can be obtained elsewhere. The net earnings of the cooperative, after deductions by the central office for authorized funds, will be prorated to the member units on the basis of the number of bushels they furnish it. While legitimate hedging transactions in the future markets are provided for, any speculation by the central office is forbidden.

The Census of Distribution conducted by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce is giving grain merchants much work without recompense. The time and labor lost in compiling both in bushels and dollars the amount of wheat, oats, corn, barley, rice and all other grain handled during the year are large items of expense, especially when a firm does all its regular accounting in dollars and has kept no record of bushels.

The sponsors of the Agricultural Marketing Act, which includes among its objects, the minimizing of speculation, should be highly gratified by prevailing conditions in the grain trade as speculation is on a smaller scale than we have seen in a great many years. This absence of speculative buying in face of some decidedly encouraging news, has resulted in a slow, dragging market.—Thomson & McKinnon.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—H. J. Barneson & Co. have moved to 632 S. Spring St.

Bakersfield, Cal.—An entire section of the San Joaquin Grain Co.'s warehouse here burned early in October; loss, \$40,000; partly insured.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Taylor Milling Corp.'s new feed plant and grain elevator here are nearly completed. The storage capacity, which is 120,000 bus., is among the largest of this city. For further details regarding this plant see July 9 and Aug. 13 numbers of the Journal.

San Diego, Cal.—Irwin & Co., grain and hay dealers of the southern part of California with headquarters in this city, have recently placed an immense truck in service for hauling grain and hay from the Imperial Valley to the coast. The truck is large enough to accommodate 160 bales of hay and tows a trailer that can carry 182 bales. The cab is extra large, containing a full sized single berth back of the driver's seat. Electric fans provide a circulation of air.

Huntington Park, Cal.—The California Milling Corp., flour and feed manufacturers, has completed construction of a large warehouse at its plant here, 55 x 240 feet. Also, work has begun on enlarging the offices, and a new feed plant will be installed. This plant, the flour milling capacity of which is 1,000 barrels in 24 hours, is owned and operated by four brothers, Max, Frank, Arthur and Albert Viault. In addition to flour, feed, cereals, corn meal and rolled oats are manufactured here, and a plant at Corcoran, Cal., manufactures feed.

CANADA

Oakville, Ont.—The Oakville Milling Co.'s plant burned on Oct. 29; loss, \$25,000. This mill was established 93 years ago.

Ilderton, Ont.—M. McCallum, a director of the Komoka Mill & Elevtr., has temporarily succeeded Wilfred Arrand, resigned, as manager of the plant.

Oshawa, Ont.—The Vitamin Milling Co. of Canada, Ltd., expects to have a new cereal mill in operation here by the end of the year. The contract has been awarded and the work started.

Lethbridge, Alta.—The Dominion Government has awarded the contract for the construction of its 1,000,000-bu. elevator here to the Northern Const. Co. The C. D. Howe Co. furnished the plans for this house.

Vancouver, B. C.—Frank B. Gibbs, general manager of the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd., has retired because of poor health and has been succeeded by H. M. Straight, former assistant manager. Mr. Gibbs was connected with the company 35 years.

Vancouver, B. C.—Ray E. Lee has become associated with Denbigh, Dickinson & Greathead, of this city, as manager of the grain department. Mr. Lee was formerly manager of the Vancouver Grain Clearance Ass'n and previous to that with the Alberta Pacific Grain Co. and the Vancouver Terminal Co.

Toronto, Ont.—The report of the Maple Leaf Milling Co. for the 16-month period ending with July, 1930, made public a few weeks ago, is reported to have showed a total loss of more than \$5,000,000, the previous surplus having been practically wiped out. Despite this heavy loss, the company has remained in business and the present operations are said to be on a profitable basis. C. W. Band is now pres. of the company and N. P. Lambert acting general manager, succeeding James Stewart and A. R. MacDonald, respectively, who resigned last summer.

Elm Creek, Man.—The Manitoba Wheat Pool Elevtr. here burned on Sept. 29; loss, \$40,000. About 20,000 bus. of grain burned also.

WINNIPEG LETTER

Sinclair, Jackson Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000.

D. S. Paterson & Co., Ltd.'s, grain brokerage office here is to be closed and the business transferred to Richard Bingham & Co., Ltd.

W. R. Bawlf, pres. of the N. Bawlf Grain Co. and of the Bawlf Terminal Elevtr. Co., is in a very serious condition due to injuries sustained in an automobile accident, late in October, when his car overturned on a highway outside this city. A young woman riding with him died from her injuries.

The firm of Gooderham, Melady & Sellers, Ltd., is being dissolved and a new company has been organized to carry on the business under the name of Melady, Sellers & Co., Ltd., H. E. Sellers being pres. of the new company, which will be under the management of C. E. Graham, who was associated with the old company for a number of years.

In its annual report the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., announced that it lost nearly \$3,000,000 during the year ended last June 30. This loss wipes out the balance of the previous year, which was over \$1,500,000. This loss is said to be due in part to "the smallest crop harvested in many years in western Canada, the volume of grain passing thru the company's facilities being the least in its history." Also a large sum was lost in export operations.

COLORADO

Fort Morgan, Colo.—The Fort Morgan Bean Co. recently added a Jay Bee Hammer Mill to its equipment.

Stratton, Colo.—The elevator of the C. E. Robinson Elevtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Oct. 10.

Canon City, Colo.—The City Feed & Produce Co. has installed a batch feed mixer, having a capacity of 1,000 pounds.

Center, Colo.—Additional improvements have been made to F. C. Nelson's elevator, York Fdry. equipment being used.

McClave, Colo.—It is expected that the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co.'s alfalfa meal mill here that was damaged by fire late in September, will be ready for operation by Thanksgiving. The mill was so nearly destroyed that it has been necessary to erect almost an entire new plant. From the standpoint of equipment, the new mill will be one of the most up-to-date that the company has.

Yuma, Colo.—George Blach has bot the Shannon Grain Co.'s west elevator, having a capacity of 20,000 bus., and coal bins, taking possession Nov. 1. A. L. Petrie at present holds a lease on the coal bins. Mr. Blach has been employed by the Farmers M. & M. Co. for the past 13 years, during the last three of which he has been manager. The Shannon Grain Co. will continue to own and operate its east elevator.

ILLINOIS

Lanark, Ill.—E. E. Johnson has installed a Bauer Hammer Mill at his feed mill here.

LaHarpe, Ill.—A new feed mill has just been installed in the LaHarpe Feed Store.

Dalton City, Ill.—A. E. Staley's new 20,000-bu. elevator has just been completed. It is designed to handle grain rapidly and economically. Power is furnished by an oil-burning motor.

Taylorville, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has added a hammer mill to its equipment, for feed grinding.

Sharpsburg, Ill.—Rink & Scheib, of Edinburg, have installed a hammer mill at their elevator at this point.

Rankin, Ill.—Wm. J. Dixon, of Block (Sidney p. o.), is the new manager of the Federal Grain Elevtrs. here.

Kempton, Ill.—C. O. Merkle, of Ashkum, has been appointed manager, of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Mason City, Ill.—The Main St. plant of W. T. Ainsworth & Sons was slightly damaged by exposure fire on Oct. 18.

Grant Park, Ill.—Grant Park Co-op. Grain Co. has recently installed a Bender Worm Gear Truck Dump in its elevator.

Mason City, Ill.—The W. G. Sutton Seed Co. has installed a 10-ton wagon scale, Geo. J. Betzelberger making the installation.

Long Creek, Ill.—Hayden Beech has purchased the Long Creek Co-op. Grain Co.—Chet Knierim, with Evans Elevtr. Co.

Cisco, Ill.—The Evans Grain Co.'s elevator, also known as the Piatt County Elevtr., burned recently; 95,000 bus. of grain was destroyed.

St. Joseph, Ill.—Chase & Peters have had a new brick foundation put under their elevator office and have had Geo. J. Betzelberger install a new 10-ton truck scale.

Decatur, Ill.—Chet Knierim, who has been with the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. in the sales department, St. Louis, has accepted a position with the Evans Elevtr. Co., this city.

Rock Island, Ill.—United Huller Mfg. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: S. L. Greenwood, H. K. Nielson and H. B. Murray; to hull, grind and process grains and feeds.

Peoria, Ill.—It is reported that a big mill will be erected here this fall by a new organization of which Dr. R. D. Dugan, of Springfield, is pres., for the manufacture of whole wheat flour.

Polo, Ill.—C. R. Woodruff, farm implement and automobile dealer here, has remodeled his building and installed equipment for a sweet feed mill. He held a three days' opening late in October.

Perry, Ill.—Hoskins & Son's new mill building, built to replace the one burned last November, burned on Oct. 7, at night. Fortunately, the machinery had not yet been installed. It will be rebuilt.

Springfield, Ill.—The so-called "Tax Relief Amendment to the Constitution of Illinois" was emphatically rejected by the voters of the state and the grasping tax eaters given a crushing body blow.

Haldane, Ill.—Fire in the Haldane Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator Sunday, Oct. 26, at 7:45 p. m., was extinguished with only a \$250 damage. Children playing near the elevator saw the flames thru a window and turned in the alarm.

Holmes Landing (Bluff City p. o.), Ill.—It is reported that the Schultz & Baujan Milling Co., of Beardstown, has bot the elevator here from the McFadden interests, of Havana, and that John Birney will buy grain for the new owners.

Champaign, Ill.—The two-story brick building that housed the Champaign Feed Co. burned at 6:30 p. m., Oct. 18; total damage estimated at nearly \$7,000, about \$4,000 of which was sustained by the feed company, of which A. R. Arms is the owner. The building was owned by F. B. Vennum. About 80 tons of hay, a truck, dairy feeds, grinding machinery and some chickens were burned.

Exline, Ill.—I have purchased the Exline Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator which I have managed for 11 years. The name of the firm will be E. L. Jarvis & Son. No changes will be made in the equipment, as everything is in good shape.—E. L. Jarvis.

Chatsworth, Ill.—Grain men of this territory met at the Chatsworth Hotel here, on the evening of Oct. 23, dinner being served at 7:30. An interesting talk was given by Robert B. Orndorff, vice-pres. of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois.

Dunlap, Ill.—M. A. Hartley, of Toulon, and G. Lawrence West, of Chicago, Mr. Hartley's son-in-law, have purchased the Shehan & Colgan elevator here. Mr. West will act as manager. Installation of a Jay Bee Hammer Mill was made at this elevator recently.

Champaign, Ill.—A meeting of the grain men of this section was scheduled to be held at the Inman Hotel, this city, on Nov. 11, at 6:30 p. m., dinner to be served at that hour. Robert B. Orndorff, vice-pres. of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, was to speak.

Morris, Ill.—The Century Progress Milling Co., recently incorporated in Chicago, Maj. H. L. Goodwin, Sr., pres. and general manager, will operate the 500-barrel flour mill here, formerly operated by the Frank Smith Milling Co., but which has been idle for some time.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Kankakee territory was held in this city, at McBroom's Restaurant, on the evening of Nov. 5, at 6:30. Robert B. Orndorff, vice-pres. of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, was the principal speaker.

Maunie, Ill.—E. H. Morris, proprietor of an elevator at Crossville, has become the owner of the A. Waller & Co. Elevator at this point and has taken possession, placing Mr. Kemper in charge. Both the elevator here and at Crossville will be under the direct supervision of Mr. Morris.

Streator, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Streator territory was held on Oct. 23, at 7:30 p. m., at the Plumb Hotel, this city, where the grain men had their dinner. Robert B. Orndorff, vice-pres. of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, was the principal speaker.

Urbana, Ill.—Jesse Summers, of E. W. Bailey & Co., for the past several weeks has been confined to the Mercy Hospital here suffering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He also had his tonsils removed. Late reports say Jesse is making slow but steady improvement.

Elizabeth, Ill.—The cause of the fire that completely destroyed the Elizabeth Roller Mills early in September, during the noon hour, was believed to have been tramp iron in the hammer mill being thrown out of the feed opening and alighting in oil-soaked ground 15 feet beyond the mill. The new mill that replaces the burned one will be provided with a magnetic separator.

Decatur, Ill.—James W. Fritz, retired grain dealer, died at his farm near LaPlace, Ill., on Oct. 15, at the age of 62 years. He was in the employ of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. at this place until the plant was taken over by the American Hominy Co., and continued with the latter company until the Decatur plant was abandoned. Later he was in business for himself under the firm name of J. W. Fritz & Co., doing a wholesale business in milling products. He retired a few years ago.

CHICAGO NOTES

John J. O'Brien has become associated with Lamson Bros. & Co. He was formerly with Prince & Whitely as head of the statistical department.

The following have recently become associated with the Chicago office of Shield & Co., brokers: K. Antonsen, Fred J. Case, Wm. H. Gehl, Frank H. Grabert, Fred M. Morris, Folmer N. Petersen, Wm. Siegel.

The Great Lakes Brokerage Co. is the name of a recently formed feed brokerage firm organized by F. W. Amick, Edward Shulman and A. S. Cosier, located in the Old Colony Bldg. F. W. Amick, who is in charge, has had several years' experience in the feed business.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$13,000 net to the buyer.

Wm. Henry Bartels died very unexpectedly of heart trouble, Oct. 21, at the Lexington Hotel, this city, where he had made his home for the last 15 years. Together with B. Frank Howard and Charles Lichtenberger, years ago he established the Daily Trade Bulletin, a Board of Trade and Mercantile Exchange paper. About 10 years ago he retired from active business. He was 81 years of age.

Recently admitted to membership in the Board of Trade are the following: Hiram H. Belding, Jr., Jacques Carlet, Benj. Lazard, Wm. C. Fisher, Emmett A. McKerr, Christopher C. Crowell, Jr. (Crowell Elevator Co., Omaha), Geo. R. Newcombe. Memberships transferred: James Stewart, William V. Gathany, Orlando B. Saner, Oscar Burchett, Joseph H. Vaill, William F. Halpin, Frederick H. Teller. Changes in registration: Frank E. Winans, registered for own account (was registered for F. E. Winans & Co.), Herbert McNamee, for own account (was registered for McNamee & Co.). Change of address: Geo. A. Hellman to third floor, Board of Trade Bldg.

At the annual meeting of Chicago Board of Trade Post No. 304 of the American Legion, held recently in the new Board of Trade Bldg. club room, Ray Gerstenberg was elected leader for the ensuing year. A public installation of the following elected officers was scheduled to be held on Nov. 10, together with an Armistice Day celebration: Raymond A. Gerstenberg, commander; Samuel J. Dietch, 1st vice-commander; Harry W. Ewert, 2nd vice-commander; Walter W. Mooney, 3rd vice-commander; George L. Bacon, adjutant; Wm. R. Fisher, finance officer; Carl W. Gerstenberg, service officer; Russell L. Furlong, judge advocate; Vernon Larson, athletic officer; August C. Hennig, publicity officer; Samuel McKee, chaplain; Jerry Kennedy, historian; Henry M. Corcoran, Americanization officer; P. B. Marshall, sgt.-at-arms.

INDIANA

Oxford, Ind.—The Oxford Grain Co. has installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Westport, Ind.—The Elish Milling Co. has added a Jay Bee Hammer Mill to its equipment.

Batesville, Ind.—Moorman Bros. have installed lightning protection at their elevator here.—H. H.

Borden, Ind.—A new hammer mill and electric power equipment is being installed in the plant of George McKinley & Son.—H.

Monon, Ind.—The Monon Mills elevator has been leased to the Farmers Co-op Co. of Indiana, which took over the plant Nov. 1.

Pekin, Ind.—O. L. Cauble is installing a new hammer mill to be operated in connection with his molasses feed plant in his feed mill.—H. H.

Bluffton, Ind.—A 52% distribution to claimants of the defunct Studabaker Grain & Seed Co. has been announced and the receivership continued.

Clay City, Ind.—The local flour and feed mill, operated by Geabes Bros., has remodeled its boiler house and installed a new steam heater boiler.—H.

Morristown, Ind.—H. M. Unger is now manager of the Central States Elevator Corp.'s elevator here, which that company bot last summer from the Morristown Elevator Co.

Poland, Ind.—L. H. Schopmeyer, owner and operator of a flour mill and grain business at this location for the past 15 years, has been elected auditor of Clay County.—H. H.

Noblesville, Ind.—Forrest Brattain, employed at the Noblesville Milling Co.'s plant, was suffocated, on Oct. 23, when he missed his footing and fell into a bin of wheat. He was 32 years of age.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Indianapolis Public Elevator Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 1,000 shares common stock having a par value of \$100 each; incorporators: S. M. Allen, Jr., Henry J. Baltz and Joe W. Scales. (This is an old-established business.)

Gilman, Ind.—The Gilman Grain Co., which recently purchased the co-operative elevator here, is building a large new corn crib and making some other improvements. Oleo Tull is the local manager.

Princeton, Ind.—I have purchased the interest of Ford Garrett in the firm of Garrett & Antell. The business was formerly owned by H. C. Barr and was known as the Princeton Milling Co. The elevator has a capacity of 65,000 bus. I will run the business in my own name.—Fred Antell.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Hayward-Rich Grain Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares having a par value of \$100 each; to buy, own, store, ship and handle grain and other products of every kind and character; incorporators: William C. Hayward, Lester H. Rich, Frieda L. Hayward and Mary C. Rich.—R.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay Dealers Ass'n met here on the evening of Nov. 3, to discuss surpluses and other pertinent topics of paramount interest these days. More than half of the membership are also grain dealers. Chris G. Egly, Ft. Wayne, is the able sec'y of the group, and Harry A. Dinius, Roanoke, its pres.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The 30th annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in the Board of Trade Library, this city, on Jan. 22-23, 1931. Pres. E. E. Elliott and myself are already quite busy endeavoring to line up good speakers on questions of the greatest interest to the grain, feed and milling trade.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Cottingham Grain Co., of Henderson, Ky., has taken over the plants of A. Waller & Co. at this place and at Rahm, Ind. (Henderson, Ky., p. o.), in addition to the plant at Henderson, Ky., as reported in the Journal's last number. C. F. Schettler, manager of the local plant for the past 12 years, will again be in charge here, and Walter Boyle, formerly with the Waller Co., will be general supervisor.—H. H.

Pennville, Ind.—Daniel W. Bender, as plaintiff, has filed an action against George E. Morris, A. A. Engeler, Albert B. Cline and Henry C. Arnold for the appointment of a receiver for the Pennville Milling Co., which operates an elevator and mill at this point. The cause alleged in the complaint is the death of one partner, the insolvency of another and that another has sold his interest in the partnership without the consent of the plaintiff. The indebtedness of the partnership is given as \$11,000 and the assets as \$22,000, the action being brought for the dissolving of the partnership and also for the continuance of the operation of the plant.

IOWA

Superior, Ia.—Otto McCoy contemplates building a feed mill at this point.

Hamlin, Ia.—A new scale is being installed at the Hamlin Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Alta, Ia.—The Farmer Elevator Co. has installed an automatic loading scale at its elevator.

Lone Tree, Ia.—J. H. Kent is the new manager of the Farmers Union Exchange Elevator, succeeding John Hubbard, resigned.

Lakota, Ia.—Arthur C. Schissel, owner of the elevator at this place, was married to Miss Gertrude Dreesman on Oct. 28.

Algona, Ia.—E. R. Rising has recently purchased a new Bender Worm Gear Truck Dump for use in his elevator at this point.

Morrison, Ia.—The new elevator office of the Farmers Elevator Co. has been finished and the company moved in late in October.

Onawa, Ia.—Ed Rawlings, sec'y and treas. of the Illinois Central Elevator Co., was a candidate for re-election to the State Legislature.

Stuart, Ia.—E. R. Calhoun's feed mill burned on Oct. 20; loss, \$6,500; insurance covers about half the loss. The mill will probably be rebuilt.

St. Olaf, Ia.—The St. Olaf Commission Co.'s elevator was visited by burglars who sawed the padlock off the warehouse door and helped themselves to \$500 worth of clover seed.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Beaver Valley Milling Co. contemplates increasing its grain storage and also its warehouse capacity some time during the coming year.

Donnellson, Ia.—Otto B. Walljasper & Co., Inc., of West Point, have bot the Lee County Flour Mill here from Chas. F. Holdefer, proprietor for the two past years.

Zearing, Ia.—The elevator office of R. J. Pulley has been enlarged. He also has built a new garage in which to house the truck. —Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Farmersburg, Ia.—The Thompson Grain Co.'s elevator was recently robbed of \$1,000 worth of clover seed, and the thieves stole the proprietor's car to haul away the loot.

Plum Creek (Algona p. o.), Ia.—The Plum Creek Farmers Elvtr. Co. has dissolved. The elevator was taken over by Messrs. Bode and Gilbert, as reported in the Sept. 10 Journal.

Lake Park, Ia.—I am resigning my position as buyer in Greig's elevator at Lake Park on Jan. 1, and am being succeeded by Orville Hankins, of Milford, Ia.—M. E. Carnahan.

Postville, Ia.—Improvements recently made at the elevator of Hall Roberts' Sons include an electrically operated loading platform, a new milling machine, an oat huller and a bran packer.

Alden, Ia.—A. R. Metcalf, who has been manager of an elevator in Toledo, Ia., for a number of years, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, effective Nov. 1.

Corwith, Ia.—The court recently entered a judgment against the Corwith Co-op. Grain Co. for notes totaling \$5,300 which the grain company owed the Farmers Savings Bank of Corwith, which closed last April.

Decorah, Ia.—Thieves broke a window and gained entrance to the warehouse of the Winneshiek Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, during the night of Oct. 16, and stole 12½ sacks of clover seed, valued at about \$300.

Grundy Center, Ia.—Ed Mellem, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here bagged six geese on a recent hunting expedition, and they were big, fat fellows, too. "Ain't dat sumpin'?"—Art Torkelson.

New Hampton, Ia.—E. C. Heinmiller, owner of the New Hampton Mill, recently installed a molasses mixing machine and an oats huller. The investment in this feed mill represents about \$20,000, all told.

Kimballton, Ia.—B. O. Beadle, of Atlantic, who recently bot the Atlantic Grain Co.'s elevator here, has leased the building to Peter Rattenborg, who operated a grinding mill in connection with the elevator.

Fairbank, Ia.—R. S. Bentley, of Bentley & Crook, owners of the mill here, has bot the entire mill property from his partner, Wm. Crook, and will continue the operation of the mill. All new machinery was installed last year and the building remodeled.

Holland, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. is making extensive improvements at the former John Neessen Elvtr. which it purchased after the destruction by fire of its own elevator a few months ago. A new dump with automatic lift is being installed and a new 15-ton scale. A new driveway will be constructed as soon as inside improvements are completed. An up-to-date feed grinding mill has also been purchased and will be installed this fall.

Malcom, Ia.—The two elevators of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. have just received a coat of fresh paint. The company recently erected a new office building.

Davenport, Ia.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co. is painting the outside of its office building, after having recently completed the inside by painting the floors, re-varnishing all woodwork and office furniture, and painting the walls. Jas. Van Nice, the local manager, is quite proud of the improvement.—Art Torkelson.

Keystone, Ia.—Work is now in progress on the contemplated improvements at the Bernstorff Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator. The office building will be moved to a new foundation south of its present location, and the scales placed in a direct line with the driveway. A new filling station will occupy the former site of the office.

Carnes (r. d. from Alton), Ia.—Otto De Jong, manager of the Farmers Mutual Co-op. Co.'s elevator here, lost six teeth and suffered a badly cut face recently, when he was changing a tire on his truck. The rim of the tire was broken and as he was putting in air the rim blew off, striking him in the face. He was taken to a hospital for treatment.

Clearfield, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here was robbed, on Oct. 22, of all the small change and articles that could be taken from the office, the thieves breaking the door down. In August the elevator was robbed of \$300. After the second burglary, blood hounds were secured to help trace the thieves, and finger prints were taken from the door.

Griswold, Ia.—Henry Hansen, manager of Dow, Hale & Lerigo's elevator here, and his bride, while returning home from their wedding trip were injured, on Oct. 26, when their car crashed into a deep roadside ditch, about a mile from this place, Mrs. Hansen suffering a wrenched shoulder, cuts and bruises, and Mr. Hansen severe cuts about the face and head.—A. T.

Garner, Ia.—Frank Mullin, manager of the Mullin & Daughan Elvtr., was painfully injured while helping in the installation of a new truck scale and dump recently. A board on which he was standing slipped and he fell to the bottom of a 10-foot pit lined with cement. Altho no bones were broken, he was severely shaken up and his muscles and ligaments were badly bruised, necessitating his using crutches for some time.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Iowa Co-op. Grain Co. contemplates building an elevator here, some time in the future, to be used for cleaning and drying grain. The officers of this company (the incorporation of which was reported in the Aug. 27 Journal) are as follows: Pres., E. G. Dunn; vice-pres., E. G. Larson; sec'y, George Beals; treas., W. L. Henderson. This organization has refused to affiliate with the Federal Farm Board.

Inwood, Ia.—M. D. Gibbs, assignee for the Klein Bros. Grain Co.'s elevators at this place, at Alton and at Hospers, has secured permission from the court to allow Will H. Klein, local manager, to sell coal and feeds, grind feed and hull oats, following petitions from Inwood friends asking such permission. Mr. Klein hopes that within the near future the affairs of the elevator will be straightened out so that he can buy and sell grain as before and run the elevator to full capacity.

Lincoln, Ia.—Work has started on the construction of a new elevator for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. The old elevator, in use since the town started, has been torn down and will be replaced by an up-to-date structure. A feed grinder, an oat hulling machine and a feed mixer will be included in the equipment. It is said that building and equipment will total about \$20,000.

Lincoln, Ia.—Contract for a new feed mill building and equipment for the Farmers Co-op. of this place, has been let to the T. E. Ibberson Co. This building will be three stories high, contain three legs and will have 16 bins with a full basement. Equipment will include a Monarch Attrition Mill, an oat huller, a Eureka Corn Cracker and Grader, a Eureka Batch Mixer and a molasses machine. Winter Head Drives will be used. A separate driveway will be constructed, to be used for serving the customer in bulk, and the whole structure will be iron clad. Extensive repairs will be made on the elevator owned by this company at the time the mill building is being built.

Des Moines, Ia.—A new feed manufacturing concern has been organized in this city, to be known as the Vy Mo Products Co. Harold Collis, of St. Paul, formerly of the Collis Co., of Clinton, Ia., pioneers in the dried buttermilk business, is pres.; C. C. Ash, of Des Moines, at one time manager of the Falcon Milling Co., of this city, is vice-pres. and manager, and C. M. Stormes, of this city, manager of the Iowa Feed Corp., is sec'y-treas. The factory was scheduled to be in operation by Nov. 10. The product which the new company will manufacture gets its name from its elements, vitamin, yeast, mineral and oil, and will be a balancing home feed for small users, as much grinding is being done at present.

KANSAS

Haddam, Kan.—The Haddam Grain Co. has installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Morrill, Kan.—W. E. Robertson has had a Jay Bee Hammer Mill installed at his elevator.

Tipton, Kan.—The Robinson Grain Co. has appointed Joe Mispagel manager of its elevator at this point.

Garfield, Kan.—The Garfield Co-op. Co. has bot from the White Star Co., S K F Ball Bearings for its elevator.

Kinsley, Kan.—Fire of unknown origin practically destroyed the plant of the Dollar Brand Feed Co. on Oct. 27.

St. John, Kan.—Blaine O'Connor has succeeded Harve Heaton as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Gretna, Kan.—The Thompson Elvtr. has installed new elevator leg and cups bot from R. R. Howell & Co.—W. E. Hewett.

Enterprise, Kan.—Fire originating in the warehouse of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp. slightly damaged the mill plant on Nov. 3.

Kackley, Kan.—J. M. Decker, of Concordia, has bot the elevator here formerly owned by E. A. Fulcomer, at the reported price of \$1,200.

Centerview, Kan.—The H. W. Carlson Grain Co.'s elevator here burned between the hours of 1 and 2 a. m., Oct. 16; total loss; partly insured. The elevator office was saved.

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Kendall, Kan.—The Hamilton County Grain & Supply Co. has enlarged its elevator by adding a wing to each side, bringing the capacity up to 40,000 bus.

Moscow, Kan.—Moscow Elvtr. Co. has installed 135 ft. of rubber cup belt with White Star Special V Cups, an air compressor, a distributor and other repairs supplied by the White Star Co.

Iola, Kan.—C. E. Sawyer, of Carlyle, Kan., has succeeded A. M. Dunlap as active manager of the Iola Milling Co., feed manufacturer and flour jobber. Mr. Dunlap, who has been manager for eight years, sold his interest to Mr. Sawyer.

Phillipsburg, Kan.—The 20,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n, details of which were given in the Aug. 13 Journal, has been completed. The equipment was furnished by the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Brewster, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's new 20,000-bu. elevator, started last August by the Western Engineering Co., has been completed, the elevator to be operated in connection with the company's other elevator. The York Fdry. & Engine Wks. furnished the equipment.

Wichita, Kan.—Wm. M. Marshall, formerly with the Red Star Milling Co., has succeeded W. A. Talbot at the local office of the Farmers National Grain Corp. (Hall-Baker Grain Co.), Mr. Talbot having been transferred to the Denver office, as reported in the last number of the Journal.

Junction City, Kan.—Geo. A. Rockwell, of Cleveland, O., was killed in a motor car accident early in October at Etawah, Tenn., while on his way to New Philadelphia, O., in response to a message announcing the death of a sister. He was 76 years old. In the early days of Kansas Mr. Rockwell was pres. of the B. Rockwell Merchandise & Grain Co. here, now out of business. Both he and his brother, Bertrand were pioneers in the Kansas grain trade.

Emporia, Kan.—T. B. Lord, owner of the Lord Grain Co. here and at Delphos, died of apoplexy at his home in this city, on Oct. 23. He had gone to work at 8 o'clock that morning in usual health but soon returned home complaining of feeling sick. He died a few minutes later. As a young man just out of the university, he accepted his father's offer of an interest in the Lord mill and elevator at Wamego. Later he bot the Kaw Valley Milling Co. at Emporia, since which time he has made his home here. The Wamego plant was sold but Mr. Lord retained possession of the Delphos elevator. He is survived by his widow and three sons.

KENTUCKY

Scottsville, Ky.—The Dossey, Clay, Howard Milling Co. has opened a new corn mill here.

Louisville, Ky.—Oscar Farmer & Sons, grain, feed and hay house, has been incorporated by a group of the company's former employees, the old firm name being continued.

Marion, Ky.—Fire probably originating in the office of the Marion Milling Co., Inc., completely destroyed the mill and attached buildings and slightly damaged the east warehouse on Oct. 31, the south warehouse remaining undamaged.

Henderson, Ky.—We have taken over the elevator plants of A. Waller & Co.; located at Henderson, Ky., Mt. Vernon, Ind., and Rahm (Henderson, Ky., p. o.), Ind. and these plants are now in operation.—Cottingham Grain Co. by C. D. Cottingham.

Louisville, Ky.—John Bartlett, for many years engineer and elevator manager for H. Verhoeff & Co., prior to destruction of its old elevator by fire a few years ago, died of Bright's disease, at his home on First street, this city on Nov. 7. Mr. Bartlett was with Verhoeff's for 30 years or more.—W.

Louisville, Ky.—The Ballard & Ballard Co.'s 715,000-bu. elevator under construction here, as reported in the Sept. 10 Journal, is progressing nicely, a height of 30 feet having been reached on Nov. 8. If weather conditions remain favorable, it is expected to have the plant completed by the first of the year.—W.

Franklin, Ky.—The Franklin, Ky., Mills Co., which operates here and at Scottsville, Ky., and at Gallatin, Tenn., doing a large volume of milling business closed its mills here, on Nov. 1. After the death of the former pres., W. B. Douglas, the company has been unable to re-arrange its finances. Several weeks ago a deed of assignment was made to W. B. Lewis and James Pearson, trustees, in order to protect creditors.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The sixth victim of the dust explosion at the Western Maryland Elvtr. in August, died during the second week of October, Lee Jordan, a colored man and an employe at the elevator.

Baltimore, Md.—Washington C. Page, doing a grain and tobacco commission business under the name of Chas. W. Owens & Co., and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Cambridge, Md.—The Green Valley Milling Co.'s plant burned on Oct. 15; loss, \$100,000. A backfiring gasoline motor was believed to have been the cause of the fire. The owners of the plant are Joseph E. Robbins and son.

Hagerstown, Md.—D. A. Stickell & Sons, Inc., has opened a feed and grain department under the management of G. Walter Smith, of many years' experience in the feed business. Frank Matthews, also experienced in the feed line, has become associated with the organization.

Baltimore, Md.—Dudley G. Roe, Jr., member of W. D. Roe & Son, grain firm of this city and of Sudlersville, Md., was married to Miss Elsie Moir, of Roanoke, Va., on Oct. 17. Both the junior and senior Mr. Roe are members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. Mr. and Mrs. Roe will make their home at Sudlersville.

MICHIGAN

Berrien Springs, Mich.—Daniel Jesswein has recently installed a feed mill here.

Edmore, Mich.—The Edmore Grain & Lbr. Co. has installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Otsego, Mich.—The Otsego Feed Mill has just been equipped with a sweet feed system.

Monroe, Mich.—Coal in the plant of the Amendt Milling Co. was damaged by fire Oct. 26.

Dexter, Mich.—The Dexter Co-op. Co. recently added a Jay Bee Hammer Mill to its equipment.

Allen, Mich.—Harold Van Patten has had a large molasses mixing system installed, S. Howes, Inc., doing the work.

Chesaning, Mich.—Earl Smith, of Millington, has been appointed manager of the local elevator of the Michigan Bean Co. and is now in charge of the business here.

Hillman, Mich.—Paul Elowski has started work on a new mill here to replace the one that burned in September. The new mill will be larger and contain more machinery than the old one.

Smyrna, Mich.—The Smyrna Milling Co. is the name under which the new owners of the Tebbel Mills will operate, and the main office will be at Belding. A sweet feed mill will be installed and a feed mixer of the latest type.

Bad Axe, Mich.—Managers of the Bad Axe Grain Co.'s elevators and department heads of the company enjoyed a dinner at the Hotel Irwin, this city, on Oct. 15, a business meeting being held after the dinner. The attendance was 21.

Grass Lake, Mich.—The Grass Lake Elvtr. Co. is a new concern here, being the reorganization of the Grass Lake Farmers Elvtr. Co. The old company has been in operation since 1919, at which time it bot the business from McLaughlin & Ward, of Jackson.

Marlette, Mich.—Thomas Wilson & Son's grain elevator burned at 1 a. m., Oct. 21; loss, \$50,000; partly insured. The fire started near the top of the elevator, and was said to have been the most disastrous blaze in the town's history. At one time 10 homes were on fire, and a lumber yard was badly damaged. It was reported that the elevator would probably be rebuilt, but that definite decision would be made later.

Fenton, Mich.—Three days before the Walcott Bros. Milling Co. was to install a new mill equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator (as reported in the last number of the Journal), the mill had a small fire due to tramp iron. The operator heard the iron going thru the mill and shortly afterward there was a muffled explosion. Smoke and fire were blown out thru the cracks in the elevator leg. One reason no fire resulted was doubtless because of the presence of a metal fan and a metal cyclone dust collector connected to the head of the elevator and the fire was probably drawn out into the collector and smothered. Another reason is that this is one of the cleanest mills in the state and is always kept so.

WICHITA

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General Grain Business

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

A. F. Baker Grain Co.

Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley

Marshall, Mich.—Wm. A. Coombs, owner of the Marshall Milling Co., was found dead at the wheel of his car in the garage of the mill, before noon, Oct. 16. It is believed he died of heart trouble, as he had suffered from several attacks recently. He is survived by his widow and three children.

MINNESOTA

Waverly, Minn.—A. E. Mattson, of Marysville, but and is wrecking the Powers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Meadowlands, Minn.—A feed mill and a large feed warehouse are being erected here by W. A. Remington, of Hibbing.

Duluth, Minn.—Guy A. Thomas, chairman of the board of the Commander-Larabee Corp., is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade.

Lakeville, Minn.—Fred Kittredge Balch, former grain dealer of this place, died at Miller Hospital, St. Paul, Oct. 22, at the age of 83 years. A son and daughter survive him.

Brownston, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently completed a new coal shed, built on a concrete foundation, containing eight bins, with a total capacity of 300 tons.

Faribault, Minn.—The Harlan Flour & Feed Co., of Minneapolis, is operating under lease the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which filed a petition for dissolution about a year ago.

Chandler, Minn.—J. W. Hubbard, former manager of the Farmers Union Exchange Elvtr. at Lone Tree, Ia., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Duluth, Minn.—O. E. Harris, who has been acting as Duluth manager for F. M. Davies & Co. (which is discontinuing this office), has taken the management of the Bartlett-Frazier Co.'s Duluth office.

Sebek, Minn.—Ben McCammon has been given the position of feed expert for the Victoria Elvtr. Co., which operates a line of elevators, and will have his headquarters at the company's offices in this city.

Bricelyn, Minn.—Henning Froom, formerly second man at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Swea City, Ia., for a number of years, has been appointed manager of the Bricelyn Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Zumbro Falls, Minn.—The R. E. Jones Co., of Wabasha, has purchased the Hunting Elvtr. here, and placed B. R. Theisen in charge as manager. The grain, seed and coal business will be continued as formerly.

Brushvale, Minn.—Roy Deborer has been appointed manager of the elevator here recently bot by Messrs. Smith and Colliton, formerly the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. New cleaning machinery is to be added to the equipment.

New Brighton, Minn.—The Twin City Feeding Co.'s grain elevator and two corrals of its feeding yards for hogs and sheep burned early in the morning of Oct. 23; loss, \$25,000. Inadequate water supply made it impossible to check the fire until the elevator had burned to the ground.

St. Paul, Minn.—Work is going forward on the 2,000,000-bu. addition to the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n's elevator here, 800 men working day and night. This addition, which is to be of concrete, will bring the St. Paul storage capacity of the ass'n up to nearly 3,000,000 bus. when completed.

Baker, Minn.—The Red River Milling Co. recently ordered an approved electro-magnetic separator for its attrition mill, after the mill had had two explosions in three days. The operator heard the metal go thru the mill. The manager was badly burned and several fires were started, but fortunately were put out.

Westbrook, Minn.—A building is under construction at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator to accommodate a large attrition feed mill, also containing bin room for a large load of grain and bin room for a load of ground feed. The feed will be thoroly aired and cooled after being ground. Two large electric motors will afford power for the mill.

Shakopee, Minn.—The Buchanan Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire on Sunday evening, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock; loss, \$800 (fire and water). The fire was believed to have started by a cigarette carelessly thrown under the building. At the time 7,000 bus. of grain, 60 barrels of flour, 283 sacks of bran and thousands of pounds of feed were in storage in the elevator.

St. Paul, Minn.—Stating that the state law requires certain changes in the scales and scale houses at the St. Paul Grain Terminal before they can be used, a resolution providing that \$5,000 be made available for changes in the scales and scale houses was introduced by Commissioner Milton Rosen. The resolution was referred by the city council to its terminal barge com'te for investigation. The equipment in question was completed in 1928.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

J. A. Forrest, who was formerly head of the Sheffield Elvtr. Co.'s feed department, has taken offices in the Security Bldg. and is continuing in business under his own name.

At the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n's annual meeting, held Oct. 16, directors of the grain and milling division were elected as follows: E. J. Grimes (chairman), E. F. Benson, C. C. Crellin, H. P. Gallagher, W. C. Helm, E. P. Kehoe, J. A. Mull, R. F. Nicolai, W. H. Perry, D. L. Raymond, M. W. Smith, R. C. Woodworth.

Memberships in the Chamber of Commerce recently transferred are as follows: From W. H. Sudduth to Clarence M. Hardenbergh, from C. E. Taylor to James A. Gould, David Fuller to B. B. Sheffield and W. I. Ray to David Fuller. James A. Gould, formerly with the Sheffield Elvtr. Co., is now with Arthur McGuire, and David Fuller, formerly with the Sheffield Co., is now with the Keystone Grain Co. Privileges of corporate membership of the following firms in the Chamber of Commerce have been rescinded at their request: Big Diamond Mills Co., Empire Milling Co. and Minneapolis Milling Co. A membership was recently purchased by F. A. McLellan, of Buffalo, grain buyer for the Co-operative G. L. F.

The newspapers of the Northwest, last May, carried an announcement to the effect that the W. C. Mitchell Co. had been acquired thru purchase of its capital stock, by the Co-operative Farmers Northwest Grain Corp., the Breckenridge set-up. The facts are these: The stock of the W. C. Mitchell Co. was placed in trust with the escrow agent of the Midland National Bank & Trust Co., the stock to be delivered to the Co-operative Farmers Northwest Grain Corp. when, as, and if they paid the stipulated purchase price. These payments have not been made and the escrow agent has considered the contract abrogated and has returned to us all of the capital stock which was held in escrow. The sale, therefore, has not been accomplished and all connections have been severed. The W. C. Mitchell Co. will continue to serve the Northwest grain shipper as a privately owned and privately operated commission company.—W. C. Mitchell Co.

MISSOURI

Irondale, Mo.—The DeForest Milling Co. recently installed a new feed mixer.

Troy, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. has added to its equipment a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Sikeston, Mo.—Mill "B" of the Scott County Milling Co. was slightly damaged by exposure fire on Sept. 23.

Pattonburg, Mo.—The Green & Tooley Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed some additional new machinery.

Hamilton, Mo.—The Green & Tooley Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently completed the installation of a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Jamesport, Mo.—P. C. O'Dell is opening a grain and coal business here, putting in scales and erecting an office. He will buy and sell grain in carlots.

Wyaconda, Mo.—The Wyaconda grain elevator, owned by Irvin Bertram, burned at 8:30 p. m., Oct. 24; loss partly covered by insurance. About 2,000 bus. of oats and 500 bus. of corn burned also.

St. Louis, Mo.—John Huncke has succeeded Thomas G. Coffy, resigned, as manager of the local office of Lamson Bros. & Co. Mr. Huncke has been connected with this office for a number of years. Mr. Coffy has been identified with the Merchants Exchange for over 30 years and consequently numbers many friends among grain men. After the close of the market, on Oct. 31, about 50 exchange members gathered in the Lamson Bros. office in a farewell to Mr. Coffy and presented him with a gift. On Nov. 1 Mr. Coffy became associated with G. H. Walker & Co., stock and bond house of this city.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Larabee Flour Mills Co.'s local office is being moved to the Elmhurst Bldg.

Harris, Upham & Co. have moved their Kansas City office to 912 Baltimore Ave.

At a recent hearing on the proposed ordinance appropriating \$125,000 for the rehabilitation of the Main St. Wharf, Walter H. Negbaur, chairman of the wharf com'te of the Business District League, told the council that as soon as the proposed improvements are made at the wharf, a grain elevator of 3,000,000-bus. capacity will be erected adjoining the site. He said he was not at liberty to state who would build the elevator. Supporters of the Woods-wether Wharf site (on the Kansas state side) promised a 2,000,000-bu. elevator if that site were selected for the wharf over a year ago, the Woods Bros. Corp. to build the elevator.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad will erect on its tracks in this city a 2,500,000-bu. elevator, to be leased and operated by the Continental Export Co., which operates the 4,100,000-bu. Missouri Pacific Elvtr. in St. Louis, also. Work on the elevator is to start soon. S. S. Carlisle, vice-pres. and manager of the St. Louis office of the Continental Co., contemplates moving his headquarters to this city. He will manage both the Kansas City and the St. Louis offices. E. A. Hadley, chief engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., writes: "Decision has been reached to construct a new elevator, including workhouse and storage, which will not be connected with any other elevator we now own. The contract has not been let [Oct. 30] and we have not proceeded far enough with our plans to say when the construction will be started and completed."

MONTANA

Lambert, Mont.—The Grain Growers Elvtr. at this point has been re-opened by the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul.

Great Falls, Mont.—D. L. Manning, field supt. for the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of Minneapolis, in Montana, has been appointed resident manager of the Great Falls branch, succeeding James E. Patton.

Lewistown, Mont.—W. J. Johnson, trustee in bankruptcy for the Judith Milling Co. and its subsidiary the Basin Elvtr. Co., as reported in the July 23 Journal, these companies having been in the hands of a receiver since last spring, was reported late in October as winding up the affairs of the companies, no dividend having been paid to creditors up to that time.

Belt, Mont.—The Great Falls Farm Mch. Co. has instituted suit against the Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co., which operates an elevator here, alleging that Gustav Ekert became indebted to the machinery company for \$300, that he executed a promissory note for the amount and as security of payment delivered a mortgage on crops grown on certain of his land, and alleging further that he delivered 313 bus. of wheat to the Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co.'s plant in this county and that the latter company converted the wheat to its own use and refused to deliver it to the machinery company.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Stein, Alstrin & Co.'s New York City office has been moved to 27 William St.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Edward Schwab recently became connected with the Pierce Grain Co. He was formerly with the Schwab Grain Co.

New York, N. Y.—Jack Hausmann has applied for associate membership in the Produce Exchange as representative of the Chesapeake Export Co., grain merchants.

Buffalo, N. Y.—H. H. Richardson, former manager for the Sheffield Elvtr. Co., has entered the grain and feed brokerage business for himself and opened an office in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

DePauville, N. Y.—A. H. Herrick & Son, Watertown millers, recently bot Mr. Fox's mill at this point and continued him in charge. Besides the mills at Watertown and Depauville, Herrick & Son also have a mill at Clayton.

Buffalo, N. Y.—It is expected that the International Milling Co.'s new 1,450,000-bu. elevator addition (under construction here by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., as reported in the Sept. 10 Journal) will be taking in grain Nov. 15, about 75 days after the letting of the contract.

New York, N. Y.—Col. Edwin Selvage, well known on the Produce Exchange and for many years connected with the International Elvtr. Co., died, on Oct. 15, at the age of 90 years, from injuries received by being struck by a taxicab. Col. Selvage served thruout the Civil War, wearing the Gray.

NEBRASKA

Millerton, Neb.—The coal shed of O. M. Billings burned on Oct. 24.

Abie, Neb.—The Abie Milling Co. recently installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

David City, Neb.—The Graf Milling Co. is now operating its mill, opened here recently.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Schminke Milling Co. has added a Jay Bee Hammer Mill to its equipment.

Indianola, Neb.—Smith & Rider are having their elevator repaired and remodeled by the W. H. Cramer Const. Co.

Imperial, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just installed a Wonder Grain Cleaner purchased from R. R. Howell & Co.—W. E. Hewett.

Glenvil, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator and coal sheds were bot recently and are now operated by E. F. Hart, of Edgar.

Doniphan, Neb.—A 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale was recently installed by the Doniphan Grain Co., which is managed by H. G. Heintz.

Phillips, Neb.—We are giving consideration to installation of molasses mixing equipment in our elevator.—Harry Toof, Farmers Grain Co.

Overton, Neb.—The Overton Lions Club is considering the question of a refined alfalfa products plant for this point. Ben G. Worthing is sec'y of the club.

Indianola, Neb.—The Smith-Reiter Grain Co. is making minor repairs on its elevator here and also installing a new 6-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale.

Turlington (Syracuse p. o.), Neb.—The Wilson & Auers Grain Co., of Syracuse, will soon have a new Bender Truck Dump operating at its elevator at this point.

Omaha, Neb.—New members who have just joined the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n are Van P. Wittenmyer, of Grand Island, and F. J. Sullivan, of York.

Hastings, Neb.—Kohl-Twidale Grain Co. has closed its office and ceased-business. C. F. Kohl has moved to Duchesne, Utah, where he has entered the mercantile business.

West Point, Neb.—A warehouse will be constructed in connection with the feed plant completed last June by Elmer Nelson and which has recently been taken over by the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills Co., of Norfolk, Neb.

Schaupps (Ashton p. o.), Neb.—The Schaupps Elvtr. Co., of Ashton, has made some repairs here in its elevator with equipment purchased from the York Fdry.

Merna, Neb.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: H. C. Johnson, J. W. Halliwell, B. W. Kellenberger, A. C. Sommer and W. S. Wells.

David City, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has had its elevator covered with corrugated iron and bonded for lightning protection. The Birchard Const. Co. had the contract.

Randolph, Neb.—An addition is being built to the Reed Elvtr., also known as the old Crowell Elvtr., in which feed grinding machinery is to be installed. Coal sheds will be built also.

Broadwater, Neb.—The Broadwater Elvtr. Co. has added to its equipment a Jacobson Speedy Hammer Mill Grinder, with tex rope drive, purchased from R. R. Howell & Co.—W. E. Hewett.

Sutton, Neb.—We expect to install a new scale in a few months, probably in the spring. Trucks are getting so big that our old scale is too small.—O. R. Lytle, Sutton Farmers Grain & Stock Co.

Minden, Neb.—A new cup belt with cups and other repairs have recently been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. The equipment was purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Hemingford, Neb.—The Hemingford Grain & Coal Co. has built on a new office, given the whole elevator, inside and out, a new coat of paint, repaired the machinery, put in new scales and given the elevator a thoro overhauling.

Hay Springs, Neb.—Leo S. Frederick, formerly in the grain business at Big Springs, operating as Frederick, has taken the position here as manager of the Hay Springs Co-op. Grain Ass'n, which was incorporated last August.

Omaha, Neb.—The Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. on Nov. 1 transferred its private wire commission business here to the Bartlett-Frazier Co., of Chicago, whose Omaha correspondent the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. has been for many years. El. G. Hudnell will be continued as manager.

Oshkosh, Neb.—A new 16 x 24-foot office building and scale room is being built for the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. The new office is more conveniently located than the old one and it will not be necessary to cross the railroad tracks to reach it, as was the case with the old one.

Pleasant Dale, Neb.—We are repairing one corner of our east elevator, where a construction company, unloading gravel and sand with a crane would occasionally miss the car and bang against the elevator with the bucket of the crane. Birchard Constr. Co. is doing the work.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Columbus, Neb.—We have installed a Miracle Ace molasses mixing outfit for use in connection with our feed business. Last summer we installed a Jay Bee. Now we intend to put in a corn cracker and grader as soon as possible, which will give us a pretty complete plant.—Gerald Ehrenberger, Golden West Grain Co.

Franklin, Neb.—An up-to-date elevator, having a capacity of 8,000 bus., with truck dump and all late improvements, is under construction by the Hevner Serum Co., just west of the main office building, for the exclusive use of the company. It will be equipped with power feed grinders for grinding grain as feed for the hogs kept in the yards of the plant.

Doniphan, Neb.—We are adding 3,400 bus. of storage space in three studded bins being built over our elevator driveway, bringing the total capacity of the south elevator to 20,000 bus. A new leg, with 12-in., 5-ply gutta-percha rubber belt, carrying 6 x 11-in. Superior DP Buckets on 11-in. centers, is being installed. Operated by a 7½-h.p. fan-cooled motor thru a modern head drive it will have elevating capacity for 2,400 bu. per hour. Hyatt Roller Bearings are being installed on the headshaft and a York Hyattized Boot is being used.—R. L. McMullin, Hall County Grain Co.

Culbertson, Neb.—The Shannon Grain Co.'s elevator has been overhauled by the Birchard Const. Co. A new York Man-lift and three new enclosed motors were installed.

Friend, Neb.—A new Gruendler Hammer Mill with 50-h.p. motor, and a 3-ton horizontal mixer with 10-h.p. motor are being installed by the Acme Mills & Elvtr. Co.—R. W. Stepanek, mgr.

Shelby, Neb.—E. E. Agnew, manager of the Fullerton Elvtr. Co., at Fullerton, who bot the Shelby Flour Mills, as reported in the Oct. 8 Journal, is reconstructing the properties, installing a 60-h.p. Jay Bee Hammer Mill and other feed grinding and mixing equipment and is entering the feed business. A Bender Electric Truck Dump has also been installed. The plant is in charge of his son, Donald.

NEVADA

Elko, Nev.—J. J. Hylton, pres. of the Hylton Milling Co., with headquarters in Ogden, has announced that the Elko Flour Mill, that has been closed for several years, will be opened in the spring. It will be fully equipped with up-to-date machinery and will be run at full capacity.

NORTH DAKOTA

Marmarth, N. D.—A new feed mill has been installed at the Marmarth Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Grafton, N. D.—Ingvald Hammer has leased his feed mill to H. V. Erickson, who has taken possession.

Pettibone, N. D.—The Pettibone Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has completed the overhauling of its elevator.

Luverne, N. D.—The feed mill here owned by Charles Christianson, of Havre, Mont., burned on Oct. 30; loss, \$2,000.

Brantford N. D.—Repairs will be made on the Winter-Truax-Diercks Elvtr. here. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Grandin, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here burned on Oct. 22. Over 30,000 bus. of wheat was a total loss.

Dickey, N. D.—Electric motors have been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., general repairs made and the elevator painted.

Fero, N. D.—It is reported that the Fero Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator that burned here recently will be rebuilt. The house was leased to the Wheat Pool.

Spring Brook, N. D.—Roller bearing equipment and general repairs are being made at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s house, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Williston, N. D.—Crews have been working on the new Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n's 217,000-bu. elevator here days, nights and Sundays in order to have construction completed by November. This house is said to be the largest and finest country elevator in the Northwest. It has a track scale and will contain the very best of equipment.



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WHEAT and CORN

For "Peak of Service"

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Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

OHIO

Camden, O.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co., C. S. Klopp manager, has asked for a receiver.

Circleville, O.—The H. M. Crites Co. recently installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill at its elevator.

New Paris, O.—The New Paris Elvtr. Co. has added to its equipment by installing a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Green Springs, O.—The Green Springs Co-op. Co. has added a motor driven Haines Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Pataskala, O.—Mead & Mead have improved their equipment by the addition of a motor driven Haines Feed Mixer.

Ludlow Falls, O.—New equipment, including a hammer mill and feed mixer, is being added to S. J. Rudy & Son's plant by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

Pleasant Hill, O.—S. J. Rudy & Son are installing a hammer mill, Sidney Feed Mixer and other equipment, the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co. having the contract.

Toledo, O.—F. O. Paddock, in the grain business here for over 40 years, has become associated with the Farmers National Grain Corp. as local representative, with an office in the Second National Bank Bldg.

Norwalk, O.—C. D. Setterfield, manager of the Firelands Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has taken a leave of absence to undergo an operation for goiter at a Columbus hospital. He expects to be back on the job by the first of the year.

Toledo, O.—The Norris Grain Co. has leased space in the Board of Trade Bldg. (formerly the Ohio Bank Bldg.), in addition to the grain firms mentioned in the Oct. 8 Journal. The Board of Trade (formerly the Produce Exchange) will move into the building in December.

Arcanum, O.—The mill formerly operated as the John Smith Grain Co., recently purchased by Robert and Roy Floyd, is now operated as the Arco Mills. The plant has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and is manufacturing flour and mixing feed. The plant includes a 65,000-bu. elevator.

Columbus, O.—The Farm Buro Milling Co., Inc., has recently been organized for the purpose of supplying feeds to the Farm Buro members of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and West Virginia, and it is owned by the Farm Buros of those states. L. A. Thomas, of Michigan, is pres.; I. H. Hull, Indiana, vice-pres.; T. R. Bennett, West Virginia, treas.; D. M. Cash, who is general manager of the Ohio Farm Buro Service Co. of this city, is sec'y. It is expected that eventually the company will establish its own mill.

Findlay, O.—The regular monthly meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers was held in this city, Monday evening, Nov. 3, in the Elks Temple. Dinner was served at 6:30. Special entertainment features and a good program had been arranged by C. B. George, sec'y.

Fostoria, O.—The Fostoria Milling & Grain Co.'s elevator burned during the night of Oct. 15; loss, \$75,000; about half insured. The fire was first discovered near the top of the elevator and is believed to have been caused by electric wiring. Loss included 3,000 bus. of wheat and 15,000 bus. of corn. A car of grain standing on the railroad siding was damaged. The daughter of L. O. Slosser, manager of the elevator, rescued the company's records while the fire was at its height. The company is a co-operative organization. The elevator was an old wooden structure sheathed with iron.

Defiance, O.—Glenn L. Miller has about completed extensive additions to his hay and straw barn on the Wabash Railroad switch, converting it into an up-to-date feed manufacturing plant. A 20 x 30-foot cupola, 70 feet high, has been added; a canopy over the driveway and dumps at the west side of the building have been constructed; an elevator capable of carrying 2,000 bus. an hour, a corn sheller with a capacity of about 700 bus. an hour, a 3,000-pound capacity feed mixer, cleaners and scalpels, and molasses mixing equipment have been installed. The new cupola will give him a total bin capacity of 18,000 bus.

OKLAHOMA

Cherokee, Okla.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of General Mills, Inc., on Oct. 11.

Blackwell, Okla.—It is reported that an alfalfa plant is to be built here in the near future.

Cordell, Okla.—The feed mill at the H. W. Logsdon feed store that had been closed for three months has been re-opened after the installation of a new motor.

Edmond, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. is doubling its warehouse space by the addition of a new building, 36 x 52 feet, adjoining the present structure on the west.

Pryor, Okla.—One of the oldest elevators in this county, the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, burned early in the morning of Oct. 29; some insurance was carried. The grain was a total loss.

Enid, Okla.—D. W. Goad and Hollis Shultes recently opened a feed mill here. In addition to the feed grinding machinery, a sweet feed mixer has been installed. The new firm, known as the Duncan Feed & Mill Co., will make a specialty of grinding corn, cotton seed, fodder, etc.

Stroud, Okla.—The Seaborn Produce Co., operators of feed stores in several towns, have leased for three years Oscar M. Hadley's mill and are manufacturing dairy and chicken feed in large quantities. Mr. Hadley installed new equipment thruout the plant before he leased it to the Seaborn Co. J. F. Cox is the manager of the new business.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Idaho Falls, Ida.—The Great Basin Grain Co. has installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill at its elevator.

We Finance

grain, grain products, seeds and soy beans while stored in your own mills and elevators. Reasonable rates. Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE CO.
Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

Port Orchard, Wash.—The Peninsula Grain Co. is constructing a dock next to its new plant, for receiving freight.

Burley, Ida.—The Pioneer Seed & Grain Co. has installed a giant mixer at its alfalfa mill, at an outlay of over \$800.

Portland, Ore.—A. A. Ryer, manager of the Portland office of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has been appointed chairman of the warehouse and elevator com'te of the Grain Exchange.

Spokane, Wash.—The Stewart Animal Food Co. has under construction a new factory, 40 x 100 feet, of brick, terra cotta and concrete, in which new equipment will be installed. The company's principal product is a line of biscuits, made of cereals and meat, for cats, dogs and foxes.

Pampa, Wash.—The Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co.'s warehouse here burned during the last week of October; loss, \$150,000. About 220,000 bus. of wheat was ruined. Only the wheat piled outside and at one end of the building was saved. The grain represents almost the entire 1930 wheat crop of this vicinity and some of the 1929 carryover.

Eugene, Ore.—The Eugene Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a laboratory at its plant here, building an extension near the mill office to house it. The laboratory has facilities for testing poultry feed as well as flour.

Toledo, Wash.—The Toledo Milling Co., owned and operated by W. A. Davenport and his son, Floy, manufacturers of feed and flour, has recently repaired the plant, painted the firm name in large letters on the mill and repainted and lettered the delivery truck.

PENNSYLVANIA

South Fork, Pa.—Louis Sherer's feed and flour warehouse here burned recently; loss, \$60,000.

Chalfont, Pa.—F. D. Hartzell Sons & Co.'s brick flour mill burned on Oct. 22. Loss, \$100,000; 30 men working in the mill at the time escaped.

Philadelphia, Pa.—New applicants for membership in the Commercial Exchange include the Kline-Weber Co., of Reading, Pa., grain and feed dealers, and H. J. Samuelson, feed dealer of Toms River, N. J.

Erie, Pa.—Contract has just been let by the Pennsylvania Railroad for 1,500,000-bu. additional storage tanks to the Erie Elvtr. This contract was given to the Rust Engineering Co. The foundations are to be put in this fall and the house completed at the earliest date, weather permitting, in the spring. No changes in machinery are necessary.—Western Stevedoring Co., A. R. Myers, vice-pres. [The Western Stevedoring Co. operates this elevator.]

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hayti, S. D.—Hayti Marketing Ass'n has added a Bender Electric Truck Dump to its equipment.

Booge, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a hammer mill and a 75-h.p. diesel engine.

Rutland, S. D.—A 15-ton scale has been installed at the plant of the Rutland Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Irene, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Stock Co. is installing a Jay Bee Hammer Mill for custom grinding, having a 75-h.p. electric motor.

Corona, S. D.—Al Schiefelbein expects to open a new feed mill here about the middle of this month. It will be electrically operated.

Scotland, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has added to its equipment an attrition mill with two 25-h.p. motors, a blower with a 7½-h.p. motor and a dust collector.

S. or E. Corn—Oats—Our Specialty

CHRIS G. EGLY

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GRAIN — HAY — FEED

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Popular Eastern Distribution Center

Direct R. R., 20 Car Capacity Siding on D.L. & W. and D. & H. with ERIE Connection

Britton, S. D.—Erick Slovorp has added a scale to the equipment of his elevator.

La Bolt, S. D.—The following new equipment has recently been installed by the Farmers Elevator Co.: An attrition mill with two 25-h.p. dust-proof engines, a scalper and a new feed mill building to house the machinery.

Kimball, S. D.—Weiss & Schlecta have purchased thru the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. a 24-in. High Speed Munson Attrition Mill equipped with a 30-h.p. motor, and other equipment. This firm is in the retail coal business and is adding this to its other business.—C. H. Townsend.

Webster, S. D.—The Dakota Feed & Seed Co., of Watertown, S. D., is installing a 24-in. Munson Attrition Mill with two 25-h.p. motors at this point, together with Strong-Scott Air Dump and other equipment all furnished by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—The elevator of the Tri-State Milling Co. may soon be adorned with a 1,000,000-candlepower beacon light on its top, since subscriptions for one-half of its cost have been obtained by the Commercial Club of this city. The Tri-State Milling Co.'s new feed plant is now in full operation.

SOUTHEAST

Hawkinsville, Ga.—A. T. Cochran recently completed and is now operating his new grist mill, built adjoining his cold storage plant.

Marmet, W. Va.—Construction of a milling plant has been started by the Marmet Marvel Mill Co., recently incorporated, to cost approximately \$30,000. Flour, cornmeal and feed for cattle and poultry will be manufactured.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The Royal Feed & Milling Co. has improved its equipment by the addition of a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Nashville, Tenn.—A large warehouse owned by J. N. Moore, grain and feed dealer, burned early Saturday morning, Nov. 1; loss, estimated at \$60,000; partly insured.

TEXAS

San Juan, Tex.—The feed mill of Bruner & Barton burned recently; loss, \$15,000; partly insured.

Amarillo, Tex.—C. B. Cozart, grain man of this city, received severe injuries recently in an automobile accident.

Del Rio, Tex.—J. E. White's feed mill that burned recently as reported in the Oct. 8 Journal, is to be rebuilt at once.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Tillery Grain & Com. Co., of this city, has resigned its membership in the Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The trading floor and inspection department of the Grain Exchange has been moved from the Neil P. Anderson Bldg. to the new Jones Bldg., two blocks east of the former. About 15 grain firms are likewise moving to the Jones Bldg.

Kafir Switch (Happy p. o.), Tex.—The Texas-Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n plans the construction of an elevator here in 1931, it is reported.

Everett Spur (Vega p. o.), Tex.—Fire probably of electrical origin caused slight damage in the elevator of the Wildorado Grain & Merc. Co. on Oct. 20.

Honey Grove, Tex.—The Honey Grove Cotton Oil Co. will rebuild its plant that burned recently. Two fireproof buildings for seed and hulls and a 24 x 90-foot mill building will be erected.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—I am no longer connected with the Smith Ingraham Grain Co., of Ft. Worth. Am now representing the Douglas Chemical & Supply Co. in the state of Texas.—W. D. Mathews.

Jacksboro, Tex.—Jacksboro Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: W. Worthington, W. N. Thompson and C. L. Baker; to construct and maintain mills, elevators and warehouses.

Farwell, Tex.—G. Cranfil, general manager for the Santa Fe Grain Co. at Friona for several years past, has been placed in charge as general manager of the company's property and business in Farmer County, with headquarters at this point.

Friona, Tex.—T. Wesley Osborn, of Farwell, has succeeded G. Cranfil as local manager of the elevators of the Santa Fe Grain Co. at this point, Mr. Cranfil having been made manager of the company's affairs in Farmer County and transferred to Farwell.

WISCONSIN

Wanderos, Wis.—The Longton Feed Mill burned recently.

Clear Lake, Wis.—Andreson Bros.' feed mill here has been closed temporarily.

Wayside, Wis.—Arthur Wendland is operating his new feed mill in the south end of town.

Ladysmith, Wis.—A new feed mill was recently installed by the Glen Flora Lbr. & Supply Co.

Forest Junction, Wis.—A new molasses feed mixer has just been installed in the Krueger Bros. Elevator.

Plum City, Wis.—The Plum City Feed Mill, Herbert Metcalf owner, recently installed electricity for power.

Lomira, Wis.—The Lomira Elevator Co. recently installed equipment for the manufacture of sweetened stock feeds.

Lamartine (Fond du Lac p. o.), Wis.—Arthur Wihsman will have charge of the Frank Yeager Feed Mill for the winter.

Brodhead, Wis.—The Roderick Lbr. Co. has installed a direct connected Bauer Hammer Mill with built-in magnetic separator.

Bloomer, Wis.—A second large hammer mill has been installed by the Bloomer Mill Co. to take care of increasing feed business.

Friesland, Wis.—John Levy has completed the installation of a direct connected Bauer Hammer Mill with built-in magnetic separator.

Rome, Wis.—It is reported that George Brown will erect a grist mill here soon.

Milwaukee, Wis.—New members of the Chamber of Commerce include Anton Pitroff, of J. V. Lauer & Co., and Alfred D. Bennett, of Donahue-Stratton Co.

Chaseburg, Wis.—J. W. Thomas, of West Salem, has bought the Chaseburg Roller Mills from S. C. Van Kamp, of La Crosse, who owned them for several years.

West Salem, Wis.—Edward Wehrs recently purchased the Model Feed Mill at this point, that was owned and operated for many years by the late Martin Diefenthaler.

Auburndale, Wis.—The new feed mill and warehouse erected by Gotz Bros. to replace the plant recently burned, has been completed and opened for business on Oct. 23.

Pella, Wis.—Charles A. Hoppe, soft drink parlor and feed mill operator here, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities listed at \$8,025 and assets at \$7,724.

Suring, Wis.—August Gieses, pioneer resident of this place has converted his sawmill into a feed mill. He has installed a large hammer mill and is prepared to grind grain, alfalfa and corn.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee R. R.'s 2,000,000-bu. addition to its Elevator, "E", leased to the Cargill Grain Co., has been completed and is now in operation. Part of the new addition was in use as early as September.

Apple River, Wis.—John Jones has leased Fred G. Ridler's feed mill at this point. Feed mills and lumber yards have been operated by Mr. Jones for a number of years at Amery, Wolf Creek, Little Falls and New Richmond.

Galesville, Wis.—The Reitmann-Davis Mill Co., now under new ownership but retaining its old name, is being outfitted with new equipment, and a new feed mixing plant will be installed. G. H. Oliver is the new manager.

Marshfield, Wis.—The Farmers Co-op. Produce Co.'s plant was entered by would-be thieves, during the night of Oct. 24, who defaced the front of the safe and jammed the lock in such manner that the safe could not be opened the next morning.

Elderon, Wis.—Gust Norrbom has remodeled property recently purchased here, into an up-to-date feed plant, known as the Miracle Sweet Feed Plant. A 40-h.p. electric hammer mill, a molasses process machine and a batch mixer have been installed.

Brillion, Wis.—W. A. Seidel, the new manager of the Farmers Advancement Ass'n's elevator here, was for about 10 years associated with his brother, Joseph Seidel, in the operation of an elevator at Sherwood. A. B. Schuler, former manager of the local elevator, resigned recently.

Orfordville, Wis.—The Bluebird Milling Co., of Brodhead, has converted the old Orfordville Creamery, idle for the past six years into a feed mill to be operated as a branch by that company. A diesel engine and other new machinery for custom grinding and handling of feed has been installed and the mill is now open for business.

WYOMING

Chugwater, Wyo.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a hammer mill. This company operates a grain elevator, flour mill, lumber yard, a general store, meat market, cream buying station and a garage and filling station.

The Buenos Aires Grain Futures Market (Mercado de Cereales Termino) has elected the following directors: For three years: T. D. Penning, Ignacio Pillitz, Enrique E. Lutjohann, and Roberto Miranda; for two years: Carlos E. Sartori.

A wheat pool for South Africa has been organized at a meeting at Pretoria, to have headquarters at Cape Town, the purpose being to grow sufficient wheat so that none need be imported from Australia. Pooling to boost prices results in buying pools to avoid submitting to the extortion.

FORT WORTH

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Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

E. M. Rogers Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Grain Carriers

St. Louis.—Advocates of the Mississippi waterway development will attend the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Ass'n here on Nov. 24 and 25.

It is announced that all industrial traffic men, whether members or not, are invited to attend the annual meeting in New York of the National Industrial Traffic League at the Hotel New Yorker, Nov. 20 and 21.

Opposition to the proposal of the Inland Waterways Corporation to extend its barge line operations on the Illinois River between Joliet and its junction with the Mississippi River is expressed by the Southern Railway to the interstate commerce commission.

Quincy, Ill.—The packet season between St. Louis and Quincy was closed on Nov. 1. The low stage of the Mississippi has changed the channel in many places, shifting some islands from Illinois to Missouri jurisdiction, and vice versa.

In accordance with the ruling of the underwriters, the season for grain shipments from the Great Lakes eastward via the Barge Canal will close on Nov. 15. The waterway, however, will be kept open by the State as long as boats are moving.

The C. F. A. railroads have agreed to the application of milling in transit on the drouth rates without any extra charge, and this ruling has been made retroactive to Aug. 14. Transit is also applicable in C. F. A. territory on local rates from the rate-break markets such as Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, etc.

Duluth, Minn.—A new angle on the grain storage situation has arisen, due to the fact that there is a rumored lack of dock space at Buffalo. Some operators assert that with the number of boats now in storage at Buffalo and the additional number of ships chartered it would be practically impossible for any more boats to secure berths where they would have insurance coverage.

Winnipeg, Mann.—Strong opposition to any proposal to suspend the Canadian coastal laws to permit of vessels of foreign register loading Canadian grain at a Canadian port which would later be discharged at another Canadian port, was voiced by Canadian vessel agents and shipping company representatives at a meeting held in Winnipeg last week at the request of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Among the resolutions adopted by the tenth annual Middle West Foreign Trade and Merchant Marine Conference was the proposal that the Federal Farm Board in making loans to co-operative marketing associations should insist that these organizations ship their products so far as possible on vessels flying the American flag. Borrowers also should ship their grain on Mondays so Farm Board employees can avoid working Saturdays.

The Welland Ship Canal, construction of which was begun in 1913, will be officially opened in 1931, altho vessels have been passing through for a number of months. The total cost of the project will amount to \$125,000,000. The figure 8 and its multiples are curiously in evidence in the construction of the canal. For building purposes the canal was divided into eight sections. The canal contains eight locks; it takes eight minutes to fill each lock with water, and eight hours for a vessel to pass through the entire canal. The eight locks have each a usable length of 820 feet, with a depth of 80 feet, and 82 feet is the height of the lower miter gates.

Grain and grain products loadings were 41,517 cars, a decrease of 1,496 cars under the corresponding week in 1929 and 11,553 cars below the same week in 1928. In the Western districts alone, loadings of grain and grain products amounted to 28,727 cars, a decrease of 1,333 cars below the same week in 1929.

Up to noon Nov. 5 the railroads had transported 46,375 cars of freight under the drouth emergency rates established to aid farmers suffering on account of the drouth. These cars moved to destinations in 21 states. The states receiving the greater number of cars follows: Virginia, 10,240; Ohio, 5,819; Kentucky, 5,698; West Virginia, 4,650; Tennessee, 3,336; Maryland, 3,126; Texas, 3,081.

Government Crop Report

The Nov. 1 government estimate was somewhat of a surprise to the grain trade in that it indicated an increase of 47,000,000 bu. in this year's corn crop, bringing the total to 2,094,000,000 bu. As the corn had practically all matured before the Nov. estimate was made, and as much husking had already been done, it is not felt that the final figures will show much variation from those now given out. Details of the Nov. 1 report are as follows:

Crop—	Total Prod'n in Millions		Yield per Acre	
	5 year average, 1924-1928	1929	1930 (Prelim.)	1928 (Prelim.)
Corn	2,700	2,614	2,094	28.2
Winter wheat	551	578	597	15.0
Durum wheat	69	52	52	12.3
Other spring wheat	214	176	190	12.5
All wheat	833	806	840	14.1
Oats	1,372	1,234	1,411	31.0
Barley	241	304	328	25.0
Rye	50.9	40.5	46.7	13.4
Buckwheat	13.8	11.5	9.4	19.0
Flaxseed	23.8	16.8	24.2	7.6
Rice, five states	39.0	40.2	41.0	40.3
Grain sorghums	128.2	100.8	84.8	20.6
Hay, all tame	93.6	101.8	84.1	1.54
Hay, wild	13.5	12.9	12.0	1.00
Hay, alfalfa	28.7	29.8	28.5	2.61
Timothy seed	2.29	1.44	1.23	....
Clover seed	1.08	2.30	1.14	1.46
Alfalfa seed .....	.89	.72	.83	3.34
Beans, dry edible	17.3	19.7	21.0	11.3
Soy beans	6.6	11.4	12.1	11.9
Peanuts (for nuts) .....	.759	929	759	701
Cowpeas (for peas)	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.8
Velvet beans .....	.62	.84	.83	....
Crop Summary				
—Acreage (in thousands)—		—Quality—		
5-yr.-av.		10-yr.-av.		
1924-1928		1919-'28		
Crop—	1929	1930	Pct.	1930
Corn	100,169	97,957	101,531	80.5
Winter wheat	35,585	40,134	38,490	89.4
Durum wheat	5,040	5,315	4,371	*90.1
Other spring wheat	15,038	15,654	16,163	*85.7
All wheat	55,663	61,103	59,024	88.4
Oats	42,967	40,212	41,898	86.0
Barley	8,993	13,079	12,780	87.1
Rye	3,766	3,210	3,498	89.5
Buckwheat	749	731	727	89.4
Flaxseed	2,993	2,992	4,389	89.3
Rice, 5 states	947	893	983	....
Grain sorghums	6,528	5,921	6,280	....
Hay, all tame	59,301	60,953	59,807	89.0
Hay, wild	14,125	14,085	14,100	89.5
Hay, alfalfa	11,031	11,500	11,495	*89.7
Timothy seed	606	388	314	....
Clover seed	796	1,504	779	*87.1

*Preliminary. *Short time average. †All spring wheat.
†Principal producing states. (See sheets for separate crops.)

The amount of corn remaining on farms in the United States on November 1, 1930, is estimated at 2.77 per cent of the crop of 1929, or about 72,349,000 bushels, as compared with 76,359,000 bushels on November 1, 1929, and 102,165,000 bushels, the average of stocks of corn on November 1 for the five years 1924-1928.

Buckwheat Crop Reports

[Continued from page 606.]

one-fourth of a crop. Quality poor; too dry and hot. None to ship out of here this year.—T. H. Cochrane Co.

Ravenna, O., Nov. 3.—The acreage of the new buckwheat crop is about normal; yield, about 20 bus. per acre; quality, fine. We are paying \$1.60 per cwt., with screenings returned to farmer.—Mayhew Elvtr. Co.

Royalton, Minn., Nov. 5.—Buckwheat crop this year poor; yield poor; about 1,000 acres compared with 2,200 in former years; yield, 3 to 4 bus. per acre, compared with 10 to 12. Too dry and hot. No seed back in country.—Ahlbrecht Grain Co.

Cortland, O., Nov. 3.—The buckwheat crop in this section this year seems to be about normal. The movement from first hands has been unusually heavy, inasmuch as the paying price of \$1.60 per cwt. has been higher than the value of other grains.—The Richards Milling Co.

Yatesboro, Pa., Nov. 4.—This year's crop of buckwheat is turning out to be about a 40% crop. The shortage is due to the prolonged drouth in this district. The acreage is about the same as last year. The quality fair, not extra; local price from the thresher is from \$2.00 to \$2.15 per cwt.—W. Lousters, prop., Yatesboro Flour & Feed Mills.

Benton, Pa., Nov. 3.—Concerning the buckwheat crop, we find about half a crop in this district, due to the drouth which still continues here. However, we must have had a greater acreage than we thought, for there is a third more buckwheat than we expected under the conditions, yield being very light.—Benton Roller Mills, W. B. Mather.

Cobleskill, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The new crop of grain in our section turned out much better than expected. We have had the best of weather for harvesting, grain is in fine condition. Yield larger than usual averaging about 25 bus. to the acre. Acreage larger than last year, enough to make up for the loss to a few pieces caused by the dry weather.—Borst & Burham Co.

Springfield, N. Y., Nov. 3.—We believe there is more buckwheat in our immediate territory this year than last and the quality is very good. Buyers are holding off for lower prices and we certainly see higher prices in sight with wheat and barley so cheap and corn declining nearly every day. The large buyers of buckwheat for scratch feed purposes are going rather light this year. As one of them expressed it, "We only use buckwheat in our scratch feed for scenery, and there will be a little decline."—J. H. Gray.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The 1930 crop of buckwheat in this state has offered many surprises, among them drouth at time of being in blossom to time of filling and a supposed state-wide shortage in yield that has no exact counterpart in many years, if ever, and the big Seneca Lake 40 miles long in almost exact midstate seems to have been the dividing line between an almost full and normal crop to Hudson River and a decidedly short crop from it west to Buffalo, the best estimate of which is one-quarter crop to none, according as small berry and high ground to Japanese on flat land. The big Japanese section is right here and nearby in Seneca County, it and our County of Cayuga being estimated at 100,000 bus. each; some scattering Japanese exists to the east towards Albany and in Mohawk Valley, but sections of clear Japanese never grown on a large scale. A greater surprise and a handicap to the marketing of the crop to date has been sixty days of most magnificent weather for maturing, harvesting and threshing the new crop with only one rain of 24 hours and none others to delay threshings and loadings to exceed one-half day to dry out. This type of weather has precipitated the whole crop on to the market in thirty days that heretofore, with frequent precipitation, has taken 60 to 90 days and buckwheat has already been shipped out to compare with a normal movement as of Dec. 1. Acreage above normal everywhere.—Cady & Co. (Not Inc.), Per Ellis W. Cady.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Movement of Freight.—Railroads need not keep engines at all times to move freight to other yards, but must use reasonable diligence in furnishing such facilities.—*St. L., S. S. Ry. Co. v. Greigh & Smith. Supreme Court of Arkansas. 31 S. W. (2d) 290.*

Lien on Crop for Supplies.—Word "supplies," within landlord's agreement to waive rent lien, includes any substance contributing materially to successful production of crops. Cash advanced to tenants necessary to work cotton crop held within landlord's contract to waive lien for "supplies."—*Somerville v. Delta Grocery & Cotton Co. Supreme Court of Mississippi. 130 South. 95.*

Fraudulent Representations by Co-operative Void Contract.—False representation that marketing corporation had bona fide orders for grapes held representation of material fact, inducing sale, and therefore contract was procured by fraud (Civ. Code, § 1568). Where contract for sale of grapes was procured by fraud and grapes delivered thereunder, buyer's taking of grapes constituted wrongful taking of possession, and was therefore "conversion."—*Elliott v. Federated Fruit & Vegetable Growers, Inc. District Court of Appeal, California. 291 Pac. 681.*

Crop mortgage, executed by former landowner without interest in crop grown by tenant, who had agreed to give third of it to purchaser of land at mortgage foreclosure sale, conveyed no interest in crop. One to whom former landowner mortgaged third of crop after tenant agreed to give such share to purchaser of land at mortgage foreclosure sale and sheriff taking possession of and selling such share under mortgage held liable to purchaser for conversion.—*Swanberg v. Schaefer. Supreme Court of Montana. 289 Pac. 561.*

Brokers.—Stock exchange specialist's refusal to accept customer's cancellation of order to buy stock during suspension of trading, was act of brokers, for which they were responsible to customer. Stockbrokers held liable to customer for failure to accept cancellation order to buy stock and failure to promptly notify customer that order had not been executed, notwithstanding unusual difficulty and excitement on floor of exchange. Brokers' failure to communicate information that cancellation of order to buy stock had been rejected to customer for more than hour constituted negligence, precluding recovery by brokers from customer.—*Herman J. Cisler v. Harris A. Ray. District Court of Appeal, California. 291 Pac. 606.*

Coffee valorization in Brazil will be affected by the revolution; and Jose M. Whitaker, the new minister, it is announced plans changes in the Coffee Institute.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc., Box 687, Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

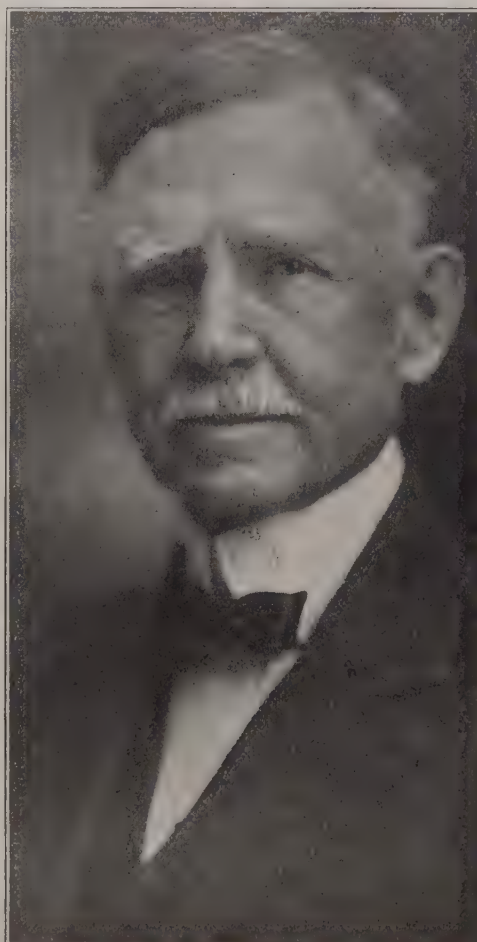
Death of W. M. Day at Minneapolis

William M. Day, of the Day Co., manufacturers of dust collecting equipment for elevators and mills, at Minneapolis, Minn., died at his residence in that city, Oct. 23, aged 80 years.

For 30 years he had been the active manager of the business established by his brother, H. L. Day, in 1881, shortly after the mill explosion had made dust collection imperative. Until two weeks before his death he had been nominal president of the company, tho two years earlier he had decided, on account of advancing years, to take younger men into the management. They have worked closely with him and his rare foresight in planning for the continuation of the Day Company is expected to prove in a large measure responsible for its continued success and growth.

Mr. Day was a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church and of the Commonwealth Club. He is survived by a daughter and two brothers, none of whom are connected with the company.

The Millers National Federation suit against the Federal Trade Commission is set for argument Dec. 1. The government filed its defense brief Oct. 31. So far the millers have won at every encounter.



Wm. M. Day, Minneapolis, Minn., Deceased

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 8¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 213 pages. Appendix of 60 pages contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. Private supplement of 68 pages: Ciphers arranged in Terminational Order, 40 pages, contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¼x8¼ inches. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Scale Inspection

L. H. SHRIMPTON, CHIEF SCALE INSPECTOR,
NEBRASKA DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, BEFORE
NEBRASKA GRAIN DEALERS ASS'N

I wish to say to those of you that have scales and who weigh your grain and stock before bringing same to market, that it is just as essential you have your scales inspected, as it is for the buyer to have his scales inspected.

Keep tab on your scales and if they have not been inspected within the past 12 months, notify the Department of Agriculture and request that they be inspected, because if you do not, all that you do, when there is a difference in weight and you dispute the buyers weight, is to make a lot of trouble and possibly cause hard feelings, simply because you did not have your scales inspected, for in all cases of this kind the buyer's weight is the weight that will stand in law. Then when you weigh your grain and stock, do not take a down weight on the gross and an up weight on the tare, but give the same weight you would expect when buying from the other fellow.

This applies to the buyer as well as the seller.

After you have had your scales inspected get under them every once in a while and see if there is any water in the pit (where they have no drain) and bail it out, or see if there is any dirt in the pit or around any of the working parts of your scales. If there is, clean it out.

When you fail to put gasoline in your car and it has all been used, your car will stop, but your scale has to take the load and has no way of letting you know it is not right, until it gets so bad, that it will not weigh, and more than likely you have let it go so long, that it will have to be sent to the factory for a general overhauling and you might have had a good scale for several years, if you had only kept it dry and clean and given it proper care.

I have actually helped throw a wagon load of dirt out of a scale pit and from around the bearings, where the claim has been made that they were "just cleaned out a week or two ago."

Watch your scale beam, for that is your indicator and when it becomes slow or sluggish, investigate, find the trouble and remove it.

Installation: Build a solid concrete foundation, then install your scale absolutely level, plumb and square and you will have no trouble with the weights you receive over them.

Here is an example in weight, and while it applies more to small scale merchants rather than to the grain merchant, it shows what a small error in weight might mean.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce shortage on a pound of butter at 42c per lb. on an output of 2,000 lbs. a day for one year would show a gain of 5,703 lbs., or \$2,395.31.

Carelessness has more to do with incorrect weights than any other one thing, as the following will show, while it is only one of numbers of errors caused through carelessness.

Last year I ran across a hopper scale that after loading and weighing, then checking the scale with the test weights was found to be incorrect. After a thorough examination I found the outlet spout wedged against the floor and against the hopper. They had forgotten that the short outlet spout connected to the bottom of the hopper was cone shaped and when the main outlet spout was attached, which was also cone shaped, that while the top of the spout was perfectly free when you felt down about 6 inches, the short spout was wedged solid in the extension spout, and when removed made a difference of 640 lbs. on a load of 3,000 lbs. Now for a carload, you would weigh 3 drafts or 90,000 lbs., and have a difference of 1,920 lbs.

I think that the chief inspector of every state, should not only feel at liberty to join the Federal government while making their inspections in their respective states, but I think they should be compelled to be with them so as to protect, so far as possible, his particular states interests for, we all know there are mistakes made at the terminals as well as at points of shipment.

By taking advantage of this suggestion, the shipping public would be in a position to get information thru the Department of any terminal scale in his state. I believe also that the above suggestion, if acted on, would be the means of helping get a better terminal weight.

Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City are 3 terminals that are practically in the center of the United States, and I believe can be

made the three leading terminals in the whole country if proper care is taken so that you will have no doubt but what you will receive an absolutely correct weight at these places.

Automatic scales: My opinion is different from a great many, as I believe automatic scales should be installed on the first or main floor of your elevator, rather than on the top floor. To have your automatic scale give you reliable service, they must not only be watched, but must be checked a number of times during the loading of every car. My experience has been that the operator of an automatic simply will not watch and care for them as they should, if they are on the top floor.

If you will install your automatic scale on the main floor and watch it as you should, then have your grain bins so arranged that you can draw your grain directly through your automatic scale, and have a carload in each bin that has had a correct weight over your truck scale and have your elevator so constructed that there is no chance of loss of grain through a faulty dump or leaky elevator, elevator boot or head or thru any of the spouts so that you are absolutely sure that all grain intended to be loaded into a car gets there and see

that all possible leaks in the car are taken care of, before you start to load it, you will not have trouble.

Then if you should sustain a loss after the car has been turned over to the railroad company I do not think you would have very much trouble in securing payment for your loss. The railway company does not object to paying for a loss when it is at fault, but they certainly will not pay for a loss where you cannot show that the grain billed was not actually in the car at time same was billed for shipment.

Automatic scale dribble: This is a device attached to your automatic scale that weighs the grain between the hopper over your scale and the hopper of the scale itself, consisting of a stream of grain approximately 2 inches thick, 6 inches wide, and 18 inches long, so that after your scale has tripped and this so-called dribble has reached the grain already in your scale hopper, it will correspond exactly with the weight in the weight box of your scale.

You can readily see how essential it is to keep your scale balanced and free from any extra weight in the weight box, such as dust, dirt, grain or any other foreign matter that might get in there, because they have not been looked at often enough.

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

as exemplified by Galveston's new 6,000,000 bus. export elevator is showing a marked preference for RANDOLPH DIRECT HEAT GRAIN DRYING EQUIPMENT.



Owners: Galveston Wharf Company.
Designers and Engineers: Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo.
Builders: Jones-Hettelsater Constn. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Equipped with three 1,000-bus. Randolph Driers using oil burners and having a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 bushels.

*This Is the World's Largest
Grain Drying Plant
WITHOUT A BOILER*

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

TOLEDO, OHIO — U. S. A.

Patents Granted

1,778,955. Bag Tie. Philip E. Morrill, Webster Groves, Mo., assignor to Bemis Bros. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo. A bag tie comprising a tie member and a flexible shield carried at its ends by the tie member.

1,779,263. Scale Beam. J. E. Seederer, Jersey City, assignor to Seederer-Kohlbusch, Inc., Jersey City, N. J. A scale beam having a longitudinal intermediate slot, knife edge poise pivots below slot, notches in the slot, and upper graduations correlated with the notches.

1,777,044. Preservation of Grain. Rene Andre Legendre, Paris, France. A process for the preservation of grain which comprises adjusting the hydrogen ion concentration of the adherent moisture to a point within the range pH 7-10 by treating said grain with an alkaline-reacting gas.

1,777,227. Automatic Bag Weighing Machine. Hugo Roth, Brunswick, Germany, assignor to "Miaag" Muhlenbau & Industrie Actiengesellschaft, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany. The machine consists of a scale arm, electromagnetically operated clamping means on the arm adapted to hold a bag, means for supplying material to the bag, a switch in the circuit of the electromagnetic means, and means controlled by the movement of the arm for opening the switch when the bag attains a predetermined weight.

1,777,661. Feeding Device. Chas. E. Delenbarger, Philadelphia, Pa. A feeding device comprising a hopper, feed rolls rotatably mounted adjacent to the outlet of the hopper, a gage roll rotatably mounted upon the hopper, the gage roll positioned between feed rolls whereby the surface of the gage roll will co-act with the surface of feed rolls for retarding the flow of materials in two columns between the rolls, and means for rotating the feed rolls at a greater surface speed than the gage roll.

1,777,389. Screw Conveyor Hanger. Henry Sam Bilderback, Elk City, Okla., and Ida Bilderback McCullough, Ballinger, Tex. A bearing pedestal comprising a hollow post closed at the top and open at the bottom, there being an opening extending transversely thru the upper end of the post to receive a shaft, a flange on the lower end of the post, a bearing block within and slidable lengthwise of the post, a cover plate for the lower end of the post lying against and detachably secured to the flange, and a set screw extending through the cover plate and engaged with the block.

1,777,795. Animal Food. Walter G. Hansen, Butte, Mont. The process of making a dog food which comprises boiling in water a mixture of red meat and fat, draining the meat and triturating it, then mixing the meat with flour to act as a binder, adding a sufficient quantity of fluid to reduce the whole to a consistency that will permit it to be forced through a can filler, then adding cracked cereal that will absorb the excess fluid and expand, and before the expansion of the cereal takes place inserting the mass in a can and sealing the can.

1,779,571. Drying Apparatus. Johan Daniel Ullgren, Stocksund, Sweden, assignor to Aktiebolaget Karlstads Mekaniska Verkstad, Karlstad, Sweden. In a drying apparatus, the combination of a bowl, a cover on the bowl having a central feed opening, walls suspended from the cover and dividing the space below the cover into zones, a gas outlet from each of the zones, the bowl having a bottom provided with a central opening for admission of drying gases, a vertical rotary shaft in the bowl, arms extending substantially radially from the shaft, means for adjusting the arms vertically relatively to the bottom of the bowl, scrapers pivotally supported by the arms, the scrapers being inclined to the bottom of the bowl and having their lower edges resting against the bottom of the bowl, and a cone in the bowl having its point directed upwards and located above the bottom opening intermediate the feeding opening and the scrapers.

1,777,670. Material Feeding and Weighing Device. Sidney Hausman, Arlington, N. J. In apparatus for continuously feeding solid material, a device for registering the weight of material being fed, said device comprising a continuously traveling conveyor adapted to receive the material at one portion thereof and deliver it at another portion, a current-registering instrument calibrated to read weight of material, an electric circuit having the instrument in series therewith, and means for rendering the current in the circuit responsive to both conveyor speed variations and also variations of weight on the conveyor.

1,775,079. Method of Drying Wet Materials. Robt. E. Kristensson, Lidings, Sweden, assignor to Aktiebolaget Friberg's Hogvacuum-pump, Stockholm, Sweden. Method of drying wet materials, which comprises first heating the material in a drying chamber by means of direct steam substantially at atmospheric pressure while removing the atmospheric air from the chamber, and then alternately evacuating the drying chamber to a low pressure and supplying steam to reheat the material treated substantially in absence of atmospheric air until the desired degree of dryness has been attained, the reheating taking place at a pressure below the atmospheric pressure.

1,778,588. Feed and Grain Distributor. Wm. J. Ebersole, New Hampton, Mo. A distributor box comprising a casing having its lower part divided into four chambers, a depending spout connected with the lower end of each chamber, a gate for directing the material into one pair of chambers when in one position and to another pair of chambers when in another position, a double gate arranged at right angles to the first gate and in one position closing one pair of chambers and in an opposite position closing another pair of chambers and manually operated means for manipulating the gates.

1,778,429. Pneumatic Conveyor. Jos. H. Morrow, Catasauqua, Pa., assignor to Fuller Co., Catasauqua, Pa. A method of conveying pulverulent material which comprises continuously supplying the material to be conveyed to one end of a conveyor conduit, continuously applying pressure to the material as it is so supplied which pressure is transmitted thru the material itself so that all the material thruout the conduit is acted on by pressure applied to the material at one end only of the conduit, and increasing the mobility of the material acted on by the pressure by injecting a compressed gas into the material at a point just beyond the point of application of the pressure and by injecting gas at a higher pressure and in greater volume into the material at a distance beyond first point of injection.

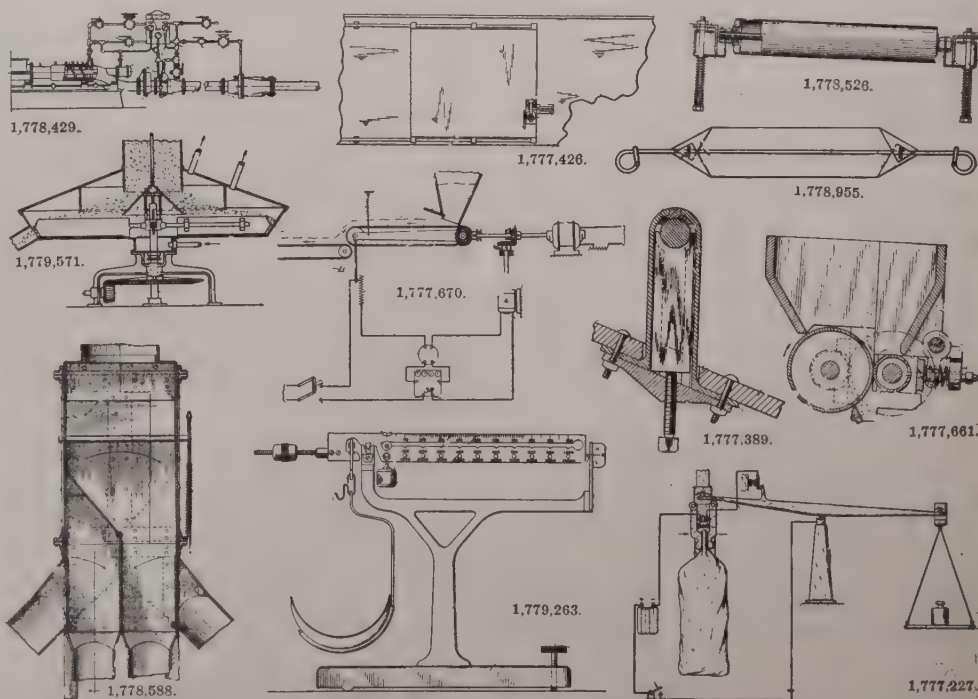
1,778,526. Conveyor. Raymond C. Haiss, New York, assignor to Geo. Haiss Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y. A conveyor having side frame members, pulleys supported thereby, an endless conveyor belt running on the pulleys and adapted to operate intermediate the frame members, a plurality of depending guide rods rigidly secured to each of frame members, springs carried by the guide rods, vertically movable brackets carried by and slidable upon guide rods and yieldably supported thereon by springs, each of such brackets including horizontally disposed separated bearing plates connected by a side member and having openings therein thru which one of the guide rods freely passes, and a plurality of supporting rollers supported at each end by one of the brackets and arranged beneath the load supporting reach of the conveyor belt at intervals.

1,777,426. Car Door Seal. Jos. Block, Wheeling, W. Va., assignor of $\frac{1}{2}$ to Edgar C. Glass and $\frac{1}{2}$ to H. B. Copeland, Wheeling, W. Va. A combined car door fastener and seal comprising a shiftable bar for mounting on a car body, and mechanism carried by the car door for releasably holding the bar in door securing position, the mechanism including a pivoted arm adapted for movement into and out of holding relation to the bar when the latter occupies its securing position, interengageable means whereby the arm is normally held in its bar holding position, an operating lever whereby the means may be disengaged for releasing the arm, a deformable disk adapted to be retained in non-accessible visually exposed position by the arm when the latter occupies its bar holding position, manually operable means for disengaging the arm-holding means, and means actuated by arm releasing movement of the lever whereby the disk is caused to be deformed.

Corn Stalk Boards in Fair Buildings

Boards manufactured from corn stalks are going into the construction of buildings for the 1933 World's Fair. An entire trainload of corn stalks was used in the manufacture of the roof insulation which has been ordered for the Administration and Travel Transport buildings.

The roof of the latter structure alone has a spread of about five acres, which will be covered with an inch thick blanket made from corn stalks. The total roofing order calls for 460,000 square feet of one-half inch insulation, which is being shipped from the corn stalk insulation board factory at Dubuque, Iowa.



Supply Trade

One of the greatest wastes in business today is the inability of many advertisers to stick to adopted programs.

London, Eng.—A. R. Hettelsater, of Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., has been spending some time here and on the continent studying grain handling at European ports.

Middletown, O.—The Raymond Bag Co. has purchased 16 acres of land here for the purpose of erecting an additional building, which will add 125,000 square feet of floor space to its existing facilities.

Chicago, Ill.—During the month of October, the Zeleny Thermometer System was installed in 13 bins for the C. B. & Q. RR. Co. (Flanley Grain Co.) Council Bluffs, Ia.; 4 bins having 10 drops for the Victoria Elevator Co., Elevator "R," Minneapolis, Minn.; 94 bins for the C. M. St. P. & P. RR. Elevator "E," Milwaukee, Wis.

William Piez, European correspondent of Link-Belt Co., and a brother of Charles Piez, Chairman of the Board, Link-Belt Co., died at Brussels, Belgium, on Nov. 2, after a week's illness. Mr. Piez, previously to his association with Link-Belt Co., was district manager of the Concrete Steel Co. Since 1928 he lived at Paris, France, where he functioned as European correspondent of Link-Belt Co.

Chicago, Ill.—The Hess Warming & Ventilating Co. is just completing a two story and basement reinforced concrete addition to its factory which will give it over 50,000 sq. ft. additional floor space. The new fireproof building is being equipped thruout with all the latest improved machinery which will greatly increase its efficiency in the production of special driers for the grain trade. Bryce M. Hess, Mgr. of the Drier Department, had the misfortune to break a leg recently, but is rapidly improving and hopes soon to be at his desk.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The Morse Chain Co. will this year demonstrate the Morse Silent Chain Drive, Morse Flexible Couplings, Morse Structural Steel Chain Speed Reducer, Morse Disc and Ring Oilers and chain parts at the Power Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City, Dec. 1 to 6. The exhibit will be in charge of W. W. Bertram, assisted by C. C. Crandall. Several representatives from the factory, including A. B. Wray, sales manager, and F. G. Anderson, promotion engineer, will also be in attendance. The novel method of showing the true rocker action of the Morse Joint has been improved upon and will be shown. This display enables the observer to easily watch the action of the rocker joint while the chain is in operation, and demonstrates the efficiency of this type of chain drive. The Chain Speed Reducer and Flexible Coupling will also be shown in operation.

Two hundred law suits against members of the Canadian Wheat Pool for bootlegging wheat and 40 suits at Winnipeg alone, evidence the spreading discontent of the farmers with the pool organization.



New Factory of Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.
at Minneapolis, Minn.

Some Elevator Leaks

A hole in the roof may cause some grain to get wet and to go out of condition, but such leaks are easy to see and easy to remedy. Such leaks are not ordinarily very costly.

There are a good many leaks around an elevator, however, or at least the opportunity for a good many leaks, that are not so readily apparent, and some of them may prove far more expensive than one occasioned by a leaky roof. Some of the other leaks include:

1. Leaking bins or spouts.
 2. Lack of care in the use of power.
 3. Damage by rats and vermin.
 4. Incorrect scales.
 5. Carelessness in scaling.
 6. Faulty records of purchase and sale.
 7. Buying or selling by guess, rather than test.
 8. Driving away customers through lack of service or courtesy.
 9. Loss of business through failure to advertise.
 10. Sending a golf ball instead of customers.
 11. Failing to keep the premises clean and attractive.
 12. Cultivating no new friendships.
 13. Ignoring new developments in the trade.
 14. Bemoaning hard times instead of hustling for better ones.
- Would a careful survey uncover any of these leaks around your plant, or are you 100 per cent "water tight"?

Strong-Scott Builds New Factory

Anticipating a continuance of the steady growth in business that it has enjoyed in the past, the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. has started the construction of a large modern factory building on its property at Minneapolis, Minn.

The new plant will be completed Feb. 1, 1931, and the entire project will represent an expenditure of \$350,000.

A. W. Strong, pres., says: "We could manage in our present quarters for a number of years, but since we had had a new plant in mind for some time, we felt that, with the city faced with an unemployment problem, now was the time to build and do what we could toward furnishing employment to as many people as possible."

The new building, to house the plant and general offices of the company, will be 360 feet long, an entire city block, and 100 feet deep, with a full basement and one-story concrete structure, entirely fireproof. The basement will be raised above grade, giving the plant two floors or a total of 72,000 square feet of daylight space. The building will include a modern ramp garage and tunnel to the terminal tunnel system. This links the shipping room and the Minnesota Transfer freight system.

Supplementing the many nationally-known machines of their own design and manufacture, this organization has one of the most complete stocks of mill, elevator and feed plant supplies and equipment in America. The new plant at the Northwestern Terminal will give the company unexcelled facilities for prompt freight shipments in all directions and will make it possible to double the present output as well as reduce manufacturing costs.

Officers of the company, in addition to A. W. Strong, are L. S. Strong, vice president and manager, and Phillip Little, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Branch offices are maintained in 20 principal cities of the United States.

Do Not Take Chances

on verbal contracts for future delivery of grain you are now buying. Mr. Farmer is liable to forget sale if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts save you time, worry and money.

They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains in the book. Both sheets bear a printed form on back for entering grain delivered on contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Weight 1½ lbs. Order 10 DC. Price \$1.15 at Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ———— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½ x 4¼ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00 at Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

Heyworth, Ill.—The seed storage building of the Charles Purkey Company was damaged by fire. Loss \$25,000.

Grundy Center, Iowa.—Work has started on an addition to the building used by W. D. Wilson and son for their seed business. The addition will be 18 x 30 feet and of hollow tile.

Menasha, Wis.—The Herrbold Seed Co. has been incorporated here, with a capital of \$10,000. J. W. Herrbold of this city and Herber Pelkey of Appleton are the incorporators.

The proceedings of the 22nd annual convention of the Farm Seed Ass'n are now being put out in book form and copies may be secured from Geo. O. Smith, the secretary, 623 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Boise, Idaho.—One of the largest alfalfa seed crops on record has been harvested in Idaho this year. An average yield of 252 pounds per acre of re-cleaned seed produced around 6,900,000 pounds of seed, which is nearly double the 1929 crop.

Dr. A. W. Miller, who has been in trouble many times in the sale of "herbae-mira," is reported to be in the toils again, this time in Missouri. On complaint of Jewell Mayes, Missouri Secretary of Agri., he was recently arrested in Okla., and taken to Springfield, Mo., for trial.

Warning that spring barley is being sold to Oklahoma elevator operators and farmers for winter barley has been sent out by W. J. Lackey, state seed analyst with the state board of agriculture. Thousands of dollars will be lost if this seed is purchased by the farmers, he said.

Markton oats are the high yielding variety over a period of years in Idaho. This variety is smut resistant and has become quite widely distributed throughout the farming districts. Victory and Idamine are two other varieties which are better adapted than most of the other varieties commonly grown.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Media, Ill.—C. V. Brown, of the Macomb Farmers Elevator, Macomb, Ill., is making plans to open a seed store here and a general line of field seeds will be handled.

Hungary is reported to have a surplus of sunflower seed which she has been selling to Germany and England. Imports into the U. S., are possible, although there is a duty on it of 2 cents a pound.

At the Colorado Pure Seed Show, which is to be held in Colorado Springs on Nov. 17-22, one of the principal topics for discussion and demonstration will be that of proper types of corn, for that state. There will be a seed dealers' exhibit at the show, in charge of C. A. McClure of the Robinson Grain Co. of Colorado Springs.

Owing to the critical situation in the Czechoslovak flax industry the central organization of the Czechoslovak Flax Growers Association recently sent a memorandum to the Government demanding that steps be taken to limit the imports of flax. Flax growers are said to still have on hand about 50 per cent of the 1929 crop, for which there is no market.

Hardly a week passes, in which some new strain of wheat, corn, oats, rye, etc., "with remarkable qualities" is not announced, and unusual crosses between different forage or feed crop seeds are almost as frequent. Taking on these new things, and pushing their sale, until their value has been thoroughly demonstrated, is risky business, and the up-to-date elevator operator or seedsman will be slow to undertake it.

Reports from Washington are that with the exception of soybeans and flaxseed, nothing of a seed nature has been brought to the attention of the tariff commission. The people who made such a vigorous protest over the increase of 4 cents a pound in the duty on alsike seed are apparently waiting to see what effect this increase may have upon domestic production and price during a normal year, before asking the commission for a change in the rate.

Over the fence trading in seeds constitutes one of the most serious menaces to the average farmer. There is no law against it; no analyses are necessary, and noxious weeds and various plant diseases may thus be spread without let or hindrance. The drouth cut down not only the late pastures, but weeds as well, and dealers who handle thoroughly cleaned seeds, high in germination, and free from disease have an unusual opportunity for marketing such products.

Seed Trade Rules Approved

Secretary Smith of the Farm Seed Ass'n advises that the trade practice rules that were submitted to the Federal Trade Commission last winter have, after some modification, been approved, and will become effective on Nov. 15. The rules, as they were submitted to the Commission, were printed on page 824 of the Dec. 25th number of the Journal.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Farm Seed Meeting

The executive com'te and some of the directors of the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, met last week at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, to discuss affairs of the organization.

It was decided to hold the winter meeting in January this year instead of December as in former years. This meeting will be held January 12 and 13, 1931, at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago.

The first day will be devoted to meetings of various com'tes and the directors. The second day will be a meeting of the entire membership, at which time topics of vital interest will be discussed informally by members. There will be no set program.

Those present at the meeting last week were:

C. C. Massie, president; George O. Smith, executive-secretary; A. H. Flanigan, H. T. McCullough, Fred W. Kellogg, T. M. Scott, Berkley Michael, George Hutchinson, Frank Lukes and Lawrence Teweles.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

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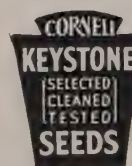
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CORNELL SEED CO.

FIELD SEEDS

BUYERS & SELLERS

ST. LOUIS, MO.



Free of
Johnson
Grass Seed

McGregor Milling & Grain Company
McGregor, Texas

Neglect of Oats Seed Cuts Yields Seven Bushels

The Ill. Agricultural Experiment Station makes the following report on the use of untreated oats for seed:

Half the farmers from whom oats-seed samples were collected at random in selected areas of the state seeded oats just as it came from the bin with the result that their yields were 7 bushels an acre, or 20 per cent, below the yields of the other half of the farmers who gave their seed oats special attention of some kind. In this and other ways, study of the samples indicated that more attention could well be given to obtaining and caring for seed as a step toward better and more profitable farming.

The previously mentioned half of the oats farmers, who got the added yields of 7 bushels an acre, either re-cleaned their seed with a farm fanning mill or treated it against diseases by using formaldehyde or one of the mercurial dusts which have been put on the market during the past few years. The average yield reported for the 1929 crop by those giving their seed oats no special attention was 35.6 bushels an acre. The average yield reported by the half who put their seed oats thru one or both of the mentioned processes was 42.7 bushels an acre.

Warren-Teed Seed Co. Changes Name

The name of the Warren-teed Seed Co., of Chicago, has been changed to Seedtown Products, Inc., and a letter from Frank R. Moorman, the general manager, explains the change, as follows:

"As you know, primarily we started in the business as dealers in the highest possible purity of farm seeds, due to our revolutionary process for cleaning same. Our business has been very satisfactory in this line and along with our usual farm seed business we entered into the lawn grass and lawn food field. This business has been increasing rapidly, especially on our shaker top lawn grass mixture.

"Inasmuch as our cleaning process can be applied to cereal grains as well as to seeds, we are rapidly getting into the package food business, which, in our opinion, will surpass our present seed business. All products of our corporation are known as 'Seedtown Products,' which name has been registered.

"We expect the Seedtown Products, such as beans, coffee, rice, popcorn, etc., to be marketed under our Seedtown name and label; in other words, our aim is to have the consumer realize that Seedtown Products stand for the highest quality and cleanliness.

"Inasmuch as these important changes have come to pass, the official heads of the company have decided to change our name to Seedtown Products, Inc., thereby amalgamating the divisions heretofore operating under the names of John L. Kellogg Seed Co., Kellogg Terminal Warehouse Co. and Warren-teed Seed Co."

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover and alsike as of Nov. 8:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Prime clover, old.....	\$14.50	\$14.50	\$14.50	\$10.90
Prime clover, new.....	15.00	15.00	15.00	10.90
Prime choice cash, new 15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35	.....
Prime choice cash, old 14.80	14.80	14.80	14.80	.....
December	15.25	15.25	15.25	11.05
February	15.50	15.50	15.50	11.20
March	15.75	15.75	15.75	11.40
Alsike:				
Cash	13.65	13.65	13.65	10.45
December	13.90	13.90	13.90	10.60
March	14.30	14.30	14.30	10.95

Seed Trade Marks

Delta Sales Co., Williamson, N. Y., filed ser. No. 302,580, the word "Kato-Korn," above 3 five pointed stars, the middle one showing the letter K in its center for seed corn.

Morris Grain & Seed Co., Morris, Ill., filed ser. No. 292,588, the words "Quality Seeds—Mor-Grain-Seeds that Gro," for field seeds.

Inoculation Necessary

Since both soybeans and sweet clover are comparatively new crops on many farms, bacteria suitable for the production of nodules on their roots are generally absent from the soil in which these crops are seeded for the first time. Many farmers, consequently, who have neglected to inoculate their soil, have failed with sweet clover, and others have not secured the maximum benefits from soybeans. Observations made in a number of soybean fields indicate that 60 per cent of the soybean acreage lacks adequate inoculation. Other legumes, likewise, often fail to show satisfactory nodule development unless they are artificially inoculated.

Legumes have long been recognized as "soil improvers." Even before the reasons for this were known it was observed that the growing of clovers and other legumes tended to make soils more productive, whereas the continued growing of non-legumes led to soil depletion. It is now generally recognized that the beneficial effect of legumes upon succeeding crops is due largely to three circumstances: organic matter is added in the residues; various plant food elements are made available by the decaying plant material; and the fixation of nitrogen is brought about by the activities of the nodule organisms. For the first two purposes even uninoculated legumes have some value but for the third purpose, the fixation of nitrogen, the presence of nodules on the roots is essential. In order, therefore, to function most effectively as soil builders, legumes must be inoculated.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Before cold weather halts highway construction Missouri will have spent nearly \$30,000,000 on roads this year, so hereafter the state's crops will be moved to market more promptly after harvest. Up to Oct. 1 the state had completed 257 miles of earth roads, 484 miles of gravel and 349 miles of concrete. Since then many new projects have been started.

Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1929, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were:

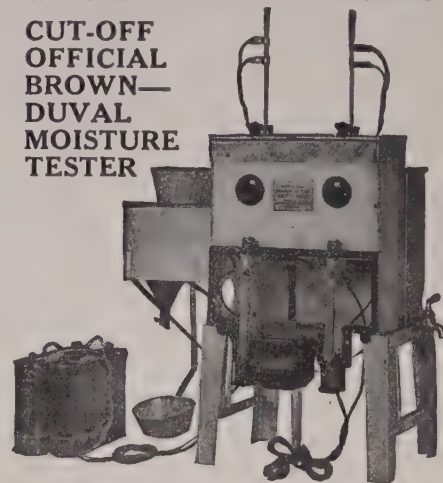
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Chicago	201,000	271,000	.....	1,000
Duluth	1,989,949	1,493,037	1,705	1,319,428
Ft. William	985,596	227,084	611,406	127,670
Milwaukee	308,880	44,320	7,150	1,430
Minneapolis	1,212,880	1,759,230	263,100	444,690
Superior	798,489	774,919	862,500	544,856
KAFIR AND MILO				
Denver	1,300	2,600	.....	.....
Hutchinson .....	.....	76	.....	.....
Kans. City	34,100	181,500	27,000	163,000
St. Louis	13,200	38,400	8,400	37,200
Wichita .....	.....	3,900	.....	.....
CANE SEED				
Kans. City	8,050	.....	.....	.....
SORGHUMS				
New Orleans ..	2,800	7,000	.....	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.....	1,513,000	1,883,000	790,000	493,000
Milwaukee, lbs..	114,297	347,270	578,752	209,905
New York, bags ..	.....	1,500	3,357	6,226
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.....	3,451,000	2,026,000	3,049,000	2,321,000
Milwaukee, lbs..	211,291	333,750	358,250	100,380

Fifteen terminal elevators and 140 country elevators are operating as public houses in Kansas under the state warehouse law.

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BROWN—
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MOISTURE
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Write for prices on moisture testers and complete catalog of SEEDBURO Quality grain and seed testing equipment, which includes grain grade specifications.

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TRADE MARK
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The Office Stove; Its Installation and Care

By C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

The cool weather necessitates the setting up of the office stove. Before doing so, however, there are certain things which should be done to insure a safe heating installation for the coming winter. As has been the case for a number of winters past, last winter the office stove contributed more than its share to elevator and mill fire losses. While some of the losses were caused by rank carelessness such as attempting to start stove fires with kerosene or thinning out lubricating oil by placing a pan of it on top of the stove, the larger portion of the fires were caused by defective chimneys and defective stoves. First let us carefully inspect the stove and its connections.

THE CHIMNEY: The chimney should be the first to receive our attention. Every inch of the chimney should be gone over, filling all cracks and securing all loose bricks with a good cement mortar. Bracket chimneys, that is those which are supported by wooden brackets, or makeshift chimneys of metal or tile pipes extended through the roof or sidewall should be replaced by a standard chimney.

A safe chimney is one which is built from the ground or basement floor up so that it is entirely self-supporting and not dependent on the office building for support, unless the building is of brick or concrete construction when the chimney may be built into the wall. A chimney which is supported by a wood bracket is hazardous as the settling of the building or weakening of the bracket supports is certain ultimately to result in cracks in the chimney and permit sparks or flames to escape and ignite surrounding woodwork. Nothing but solid masonry (brick or stone, well laid in cement mortar) should be considered for chimney construction.

Concrete, whether monolithic or block, and hollow building tile are not approved. If there are no immediate adjoining buildings the chimney should be two feet higher than the peak of the roof, or if the roof is

flat three feet. If the office immediately adjoins other buildings of greater height it is necessary that the chimney be sufficiently high to prevent back-draft down the chimney. When brick is used in building the chimney, the most usual construction, the chimney wall shall be not less than 3/4 inches thick (the width of one brick) exclusive of the lining. For outside chimneys the wall should be two bricks in thickness to provide the necessary mechanical strength and greater insulating qualities. Chimneys shall be lined with a good fire clay tile flue lining.

A poor chimney is a source of constant worry while one properly built as outlined above is insurance against fires from defective chimneys.

THE STOVE: The stove should be carefully examined for cracks which so frequently occur in the bowl. If the stove is found defective, proper repairs should be made if such repairs are possible, if not, a new stove should be procured. In setting up the stove it should be raised at least six inches or preferably twelve inches above the floor if the floor is of combustible material. The portion of the floor under the stove must be protected by sheet metal which

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

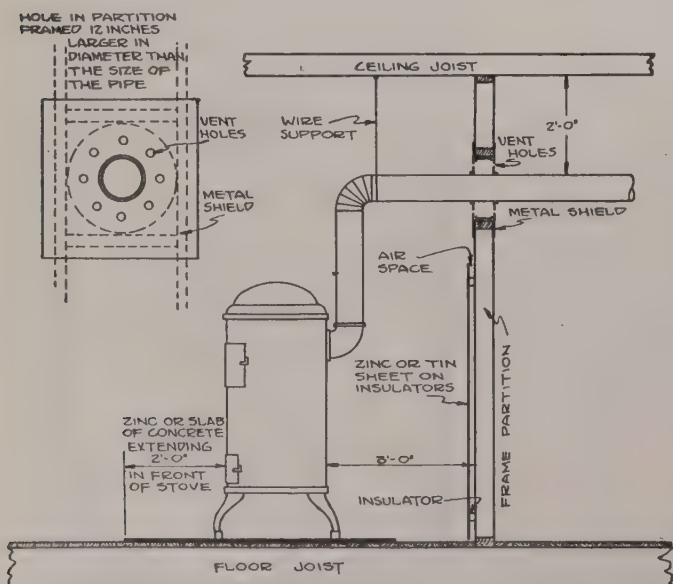
Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.
Shipping Points—
Peoria, Ill., and Carbondale, Pa.

should extend six inches beyond the stove in all directions except the front where the metal should extend twenty-four inches beyond the stove as a precaution against the possibility of hot coals falling out and igniting the wood.

The stove should be set not nearer than three feet from combustible walls or ceilings. If this is not practicable, the walls or ceilings shall be protected by means of metal or heavy asbestos board mounted on insulators in such a manner that there is an air space between the wall and the metal or asbestos. Such an air space is necessary to prevent the rapid conduction of heat through the metal to the wood on which it is mounted.

STOVE PIPES: When left in place through the summer, it is usually found that stove pipes have rusted through or have been otherwise damaged so as to render



The proper methods of protecting combustible walls, and ceilings from the heat of the stove and stove pipe.



An excellent type of chimney construction, entirely on the outside of the office.

them worthless or at least dangerous. Such pipes should be replaced. In installing stove pipes, care should be taken to see that there is a clearance of at least eighteen inches between pipes and combustible material. Pipes should be well supported especially at the points where attachment is made to the stove and to the chimney. Where pipes pass through combustible partitions, it is necessary that a double walled ventilating thimble be used. These thimbles should have a diameter not less than twelve inches greater than that of the pipe. Furthermore, stove pipes should not pass through ceilings, floors or any concealed spaces whatever, and shall never enter a chimney in the attic or garret.

CARE AND OPERATION: Important as is the installation of the stove itself, the care given heating equipment and the manner in which it is tendered is of almost equal importance. Last winter several fire losses to property and serious burns to attendants were reported following attempts to start fires in stoves by use of kerosene or other oils. Such a practice is the height of folly as a study of fire loss statistics will prove. It is literally a case of inviting disaster. Don't be guilty of this mistake no matter how great the temptation becomes.

Equally as foolish is the practice of thinning out lubricating oil by placing a pan of it on top of the stove and leaving it to tend to other matters. This was done in several cases last winter with the result that the oil boiled over and caused serious fires.

Another common mistake is that of starting a roaring fire in the stove and then leaving the office to wait on customers in the elevator, to go on an errand in town, or go home to breakfast, without first checking the drafts. Or what is worse, leaving a strong fire in the stove when leaving the

plant for the night without first checking the drafts or better yet seeing that the fire is extinguished. Many elevator men have returned to the elevator following such a procedure to find it in flames.

When ashes are removed from the stove, place them in a metal receptacle and carry them outside. Wooden boxes or other combustible containers are decidedly unfitted for ash receptacles.

Combustible material whether clothing, papers, or books should not be hung or placed near the stove. Ignition of such material is easily possible and numerous fires have resulted through such practices.

Insurance Notes

Chicago, Ill.—The new pres. of the Federation of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies elected at the annual meeting Oct. 29, is Jas. S. Kemper of Chicago, who is pres. of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty. Thos. G. McCracken of Minneapolis, is vice pres.

St. Louis, Mo.—At the election Nov. 4 the proposition No. 4 for a state compensation insurance fund was defeated by a vote of 3 to 1. It would have put the state into the insurance business as a monopoly. Organized labor has been bringing up the proposition year after year. Medical men, business men and insurance companies opposed the entry of the government into this business.

Lincoln, Neb.—Liability of industrial concerns is increased under a ruling by State Compensation Commissioner Pollard ordering the Union Transfer Co. of Fremont to pay compensation to the driver of one of its trucks who was injured by a passing automobile after he had left his truck and was helping another driver to get his truck back on the highway. The commissioner held it

was a common practice among truckmen thus to exchange services.

Carbon bisulphide was condemned by the Insurance Com'te of the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n in a report made to the annual convention recently, urging members "Never to use carbon bisulphide for fumigation and do not permit it on your premises. Your fire insurance policies are void while this explosive is being used or stored in the insured buildings. A few millers are known to have assumed this risk in past years regardless of the risk they personally assumed by risking life and property, but the recent explosion of carbon bisulphide in a feed mill at Reading, Pa., demonstrated in a tragic way the terrible dangers which are present when this highly explosive fumigant is used."

Static Hazard at Filling Stations

Static electricity accidentally generated at any time may ignite inflammable vapors that even with the best of care arise on the premises of filling stations.

Because of this static the wise filling station attendant always brings the nozzle of his discharge hose into contact with the metal of the gasoline tank on the car he is about to fill before opening the nozzle. Thus he permits the escape into the ground of the electricity generated on the automobile or truck from the friction of its rapidly driven rubber-tired wheels on the pavement.

All stationary tanks should be well grounded as should the fuel pipes. An eight-foot ground rod to which is attached a flexible metallic cable with clamp for easily attaching to truck bodies should be located at each loading point. And it should be necessary that the clamp be attached to a truck before it is filled.

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1,000 Bushel Hess Direct Heat
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Crowell Elevator Company
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LET US PLAN A GRAIN DRYING PLANT FOR YOU

Feedstuffs

Price Forecasting vs. Hedging

In a statement emphasizing the desirability of hedging millfeed in milling operations, C. H. Williamson, manager of the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co. in St. Louis, points out that prices have slumped severely since Secretary Hyde issued a bullish communication early in September.

"The hazard of an unprotected position in millfeed is well illustrated by the action of the market between Sept. 9 and Oct. 31, 1930," Mr. Williamson says. "It will be recalled that following the issuance of the September government report the prospects in all feedstuffs appeared to be extremely bullish. A communication from the secretary of agriculture to the drouth relief committees in the afflicted area, and which was made public read in part: 'There is almost a certainty that . . . prices of all grains will be higher. . . . Your committee is particularly drawn to consider the advisability of urging all farmers who can do so to lay in their feed stocks at present prices.' If ever liberal allowances for millfeed were justified it was then, and not improbably sales of flour were made at prices predicated on the optimism of the moment.

"The decline in the market immediately following was as severe as it was unexpected. By Sept. 27 it had reached a maximum of \$5 per ton. In less than three weeks the approximate equivalent of twice the average net margin of profit on flour had been wiped out.

"In the early days of October an upward reaction carried prices \$2 per ton from the low point, but the advance was short-lived and by the eleventh of the month prices approximated the previous low. A second upturn reaching \$1.50 per ton, fared little better, and at the close of the period the market was little above the low point of the season.

"In each instance mills which protected themselves with hedges in the millfeed futures market fully protected their original margins of profit. Whether they were located in Texas or Michigan, North Dakota or Tennessee made no difference. The important consideration was that the futures market insured them adequately against loss."

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during September, 1930, compared with September, 1929, and for the nine months ending with September, are reported in Short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	September		Nine Mos. Ended	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Hay	784	87	8,948	4,817
Cottonseed Cake	16,039	1,489	112,441	22,855
Linseed Cake	28,920	3,579	275,231	142,579
Other Oil Cake	5,064	542	24,104	8,023
Cottonseed Meal	5,194	568	33,944	14,677
Linseed Meal	320	585	9,786	9,845
Other Oil Meal	123	255	2,790	1,966
Mixed Dairy Feeds	125	120	1,855	1,455
Mixed poultry feeds	469	514	3,827	4,995
Other mixed feeds	1,675	576	12,162	10,662
All other feeds	1,643	1,147	24,100	13,840

Explosion in Denver Feed Mill

One man was fatally burned and another severely scorched by an explosion in the ventilating pipes of the Ralston Purina Co., at Denver, Colo., at 2:30 p. m., Nov. 1.

Most of the wire-glass windows in the basement and on the second floor were blown out. Flames shot out 30 ft. from the windows on the eighth floor. The loss is estimated at \$5,000.

The explosion seemed to be in the system of piping, thru which a suction created by a fan at the top of the building draws the foul and dusty air from the rooms. On each floor this metal trunk was all bulged or broken out and in the basement it was blown to pieces.

No damage was done outside of this air vent and the windows. The explosion did not occur in the grinding equipment. The four grinding machines in the plant are equipped with magnetic separators to remove tramp iron. A sprinkler on one floor discharged and did a little damage to raw materials.

Whether the explosion was due to dust or gas and what effected the ignition is an unsolved mystery, but many credit it to dust.

The building is most substantially constructed of brick and concrete. Even so it might have gone down in a mass of wreckage had not the windows released the tremendous pressure of the expanding gases.

Feed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feeds and feeding stuffs at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
†Baltimore	2,508	1,042	.....	.....
†Chicago	20,854	24,434	58,123	57,279
Cincinnati	480	630	.....	.....
*Kans. City	3,980	7,540	20,020	20,860
Milwaukee	140	6,580	9,230	14,150
†Minneapolis	2,940	7,476	61,590	68,282
†Peoria	29,380	31,360	37,910	56,510
‡San Francisco	575	408	.....	.....

†Millfeed. ‡Bran. *Bran and Shorts.

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

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Harrison 6490

RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Ill.

34% Linseed Meal Also 30% Blended Oil Meal Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars Mixed Cars
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

SALT

ALL GRADES
FOR EVERY PURPOSE
PROMPT SERVICE
FAVORABLE
PRICES

MORTON SALT COMPANY
208 West Washington Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

YANKEE Brand Dried BUTTERMILK BUTTERFLY Brand Dried SKIMMED MILK

Direct from 60 plants. Packed in 100 pound paper lined sax. 10 times stronger in protein and minerals than whole milk. Most convenient to handle.

S. T. EDWARDS & CO., INC.

Feed Mill Machinery—Feed System Engineers—Feed Formulas
110 N. FRANKLIN STREET CHICAGO, ILL.

WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with
ANHEUSER-BUSCH :: ST. LOUIS

Color and design of bag registered U. S. Pat. Off.
Poultry, Dairy, Stock Feeds, Flour and Cereals

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Nutrena
In Golden Bags

Write for circulars, samples and prices; complete information on request.

Manufacturers of a complete line of feeds for poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep, rabbits, dogs, fur-bearing animals, etc. Poultry feeds always sacked in NUTRENA Golden Bags.
NUTRENA FEED MILLS, Inc. 35 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kans.

Drouth Relief Freight Rates

BY C. W. VAN DORN, GEN. MGR. B. & O. R. R. Co., before Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n

In the last half of August after the effective date of the reduced rates, a period of sixteen days, the railroads moved a total of 792 carloads of animal feed into the drouth area of Ohio and 17 carloads of livestock out-bound for feeding purposes.

In the month of September, the railroads moved an additional 2,392 carloads of traffic at reduced rates for the relief of Ohio farmers in distress; and in the first sixteen days of October, another 1,211 carloads, making a grand total of 4,412 carloads of traffic moved at reduced rates for the benefit of needy farmer-consumers in the drouth area of Ohio alone, in the initial two-months period.

A very conservative estimate of the amount of reduction in freight charges is \$35 per car. Therefore the relief granted by the railroads in the initial two-months period applying towards the relief of the drouth situation in the State of Ohio alone, amounts to \$154,420.

It should be understood that this is a CASH contribution, voluntarily made by the railroads; unfortunately, it too comes at a time when rigorous economy is mandatory in every department of the railroads on account of the prevailing depression in business generally which sorely affects railroad earnings. True, there is a loss on every carload of traffic handled at these emergency reduced rates; but the railroads prefer to consider it, not as a loss in itself, but rather in the nature of a prudent business investment that will yield handsome profits to all of us in subsequent years.

Middlemen to Aid.—It seems to me that the middlemen so called, the dealers in hay and animal feed, could well afford, as a pure business proposition, to assist in tempering the winds to the shorn lamb commercially; and to that end, split their immediate profits as an insurance for their markets next year and years thereafter. In the present emergency, and it is a real emergency, the railroads have dismissed all thought of profit in this immediate relief work; but far-sighted business sagacity marks the course no more clearly for the railroads than it does for every other business, more especially those closely allied with the farming industry. Let us forget the aspect of charity for the moment. It does not exist in fact. It is business prudence—and of the very highest order.

Extension of Time.—The reduced railroad rates were inaugurated by the railroads effective Aug. 14, 1930, expiring on Oct. 31. Irrespective of what other industries eventually may do in this matter, and as a direct challenge to the business depression that now is in full sway, the railroads have seen fit to reassert their faith in American business generally by extending the period of these reduced rates to and including November 30th, 1930. At this time it is impossible to state whether another extension shall be granted by the railroads after November 30th. That will depend largely upon the proper use of the privileges thus far granted, and the adequacy of the supervision that will be given to this phase of drouth relief work by the extension agents.

The emergency reduced rates are intended for those only who are in distress and who are confronted by an actual emergency condition due to the drouth; that is to say, the farmer-consumer of hay and feed, and the farmer-shipper of live stock (as prescribed) in the drouth areas, and they are not intended for the benefit of dealers, or other industries such as mines, industrial concerns, state institutions, and others who are not in distress. The farmer-consumer, or the farmer-shipper of livestock as the case may be, must be dependent in the main upon his farm for his livelihood, whose income has been materially reduced by the drouth, and whose ability to pay has been lessened thereby. Farmers, whose ability to pay has not been reduced by the drouth, such as race horse owners and breeders, farm hotels for horses, state and county institutions, colleges and universities, mining companies, manufacturers and other industries, are NOT entitled to the benefit of these reduced rates, nor of other relief measures that have been instituted by the State Drouth Relief Committee.

The reduced rates are applicable only when the approval certificate issued by the County Agricultural Agent is filed with the local railroad agent prior to the movement of the commodity from point of origin, and the shipment must leave point of origin on or before midnight Nov. 30th, 1930.

Transit privilege would add appreciably to the complexities of the railroad situation in that they would tend to admit and to conceal illegal practices. On the other hand, they would tend to eliminate outside speculation and prevent outside encroachment and disturbance of our regularly established home markets in the respective drouth areas.

Some six weeks ago, the Central Freight Ass'n lines considered this subject rather exhaustively, and recommended that the transit features be incorporated with the emergency reduced rates; but it was ultimately held that such privilege under the then existing circumstances would be very undesirable, and accordingly the recommendations of the Central Freight Ass'n lines were rejected at that time.

However, the matter has again now come to attention and I am advised that at a meeting held in Chicago Oct. 24, the Central Freight Ass'n lines renewed their recommendation to apply standard transit arrangements on feed in connection with the emergency reduced rates from mills during the life of the tariff, when the traffic originates in Central Freight Ass'n territory and has been shipped into the mill since Aug. 14, 1930, which is the date that the emergency reduced rates first became applicable in the Central Freight Ass'n territory. The question will be determined within a few days.

Fortunately for the members of the farm board, their salaries are not paid by the farmers.—Dallas News.

W. H. Settle, general manager of the Central States Grain Ass'n, pres. of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation and a member of the executive com'te and the board of directors of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has succeeded Lawrence Farlow, resigned, as sec'y of the corp.

Hight Elevator Co.

Receivers — Shippers

Decatur, Illinois

Clipped, Sulphur, or Natural Oats
Kiln-dried, or Natural Corn

Soy Beans

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332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

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Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
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Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linseed meal, cake
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Meat meal, scrap
Cocoonut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chlorid
Feeders for mills	Iodide
Fish meal	Salt
Formulas	Screenings
	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Laying Hens Need Sunshine

Laying birds need the direct rays of the sun throughout the fall and winter months, if high egg production, good health in the birds, and high hatchability are to be obtained, says Leon Todd, poultry extension specialist of Purdue University. After the new pullets have become accustomed to the laying quarters they should then be given access to the outdoors every afternoon.

Cod Liver Oil for Chickens

The use of cod liver oil is advised, beginning in the fall and continuing until the birds get out of doors in the spring. It can be fed in the dry mash, the moist mash, or with the grain if it is hopper fed. Enough oil should be used to provide one-half per cent of oil in the daily ration, including both grain and mash. This amounts approximately to $\frac{1}{8}$ pint a day per 100 hens.

Either red cod liver oil or yellow cod liver oil may be used. Only about two weeks' supply of feed containing cod liver oil should be prepared at a time. If it is desired to mix enough feed for longer periods, more oil should be used to allow for deterioration.

Feed Trade Marks

Southern Pacific Milling Co., San Francisco, Cal., filed ser. No. 305,501, a four sided design, with the letter M in the center, for dairy and poultry feed and grain.

Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., filed ser. No. 305,574, the words "Town Talk" above a fanciful design, for mixed stock feeds and middlings.

Boonville Mills Co., Boonville, Mo., filed ser. No. 304,310, the words "Chicken Dinner," for poultry feeds.

Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, as compared with October, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	372	71	.....	.....
Chicago	9,165	7,488	2,084	794
Cincinnati	6,237	5,907	.....	.....
Denver	1,815	4,159	.....	.....
Kans. City	13,740	20,748	5,676	5,760
Milwaukee	192	411	12	.....
Minneapolis	1,604	1,349	92	71
Peoria	990	320	130	70
St. Louis	17,184	6,420	8,016	2,364
San Francisco ..	4,737	3,336	.....	.....

The Manufacture of Commercial Feeds

by W. H. Strowd, Ph.D.
Formerly Chief Chemist, Wisconsin
Department of Agriculture

The first chapter is devoted to the composition of feeds. Then the author goes on to discuss, authoritatively, balanced rations and feeding standards.

The ensuing chapters take up the various products of cereals and other ingredients used in feed manufacture. Wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley and rice products are enumerated and discussed in turn, followed by flaxseed, cottonseed, sugar beet, cane, meat, fish and dairy products.

After grounding the reader in these essentials, the author proceeds with the preparation of dairy, calf, hog, poultry, horse and cattle feeds, with appropriate formulas for each. Price at Chicago, \$3.00. Weight, 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Misrepresentation of Grades

Wm. R. Tate, doing business as the W. R. Tate Co. and the Central Grain Co., at Nashville, Tenn., is charged by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture with having misrepresented the grade of numerous shipments of oats and corn.

Logan C. Tate and F. J. McCarthy, doing business as the National Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn., are charged with having misrepresented the grade of corn and oats sold.

One shipment represented by the W. R. Tate Co. to be Dandy Feed Oats was sulphur bleached mixed feed oats with only 25 per cent of cultivated oats. Another shipment of Dandy Feed Oats was sulphur bleached mixed feed oats containing only 23 per cent cultivated oats.

Shipments of Spud Feed Oats by the Central Grain Co. were found by the Department not to be feed oats but a sulphur-bleached mixture of wild oats, barley and cultivated oats, the cultivated oats amounting to only 22 per cent.

A carload of oats sold by the National Grain Co. to W. P. Bell & Co., at the same city, represented to be No. 2 white, was in fact graded No. 3 white by the inspector at Nashville. Another sale of corn by the National Grain Co. to W. P. Bell & Co., represented to be No. 2 was officially inspected No. 3.

Feeds for Turkeys

To obtain information on growth, feed consumption, feed costs, and mortality of turkeys, 134 poults of the Bronze and White Holland varieties were fed for 24 weeks by Penn. State College. The poults were hatched in an incubator operated in practically the same manner as in hatching chicks, and were brooded in a long continuous house. Until 20 weeks of age they were fed by the all-mash method on a ration composed of yellow corn meal, wheat bran, wheat flour middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, dried buttermilk, fish meal, meat scrap, steamed bone meal, salt, and cod-liver oil.

Water and liquid buttermilk were before the poults at all times until the nineteenth week, when condensed buttermilk was substituted for the liquid. At 8 weeks of age ground oats were added to the mash and at the seventeenth week 5 lbs. of corn meal was substituted for a like amount of dried buttermilk. At 20 weeks equal parts of corn and wheat were fed in the mash hoppers. Green feed was before the birds at all times.

The poults were confined until 18 weeks of age, when they were turned on range to minimize feather picking. Each poult was wing banded and weighed individually every 2 weeks to 16 weeks of age and then every 4 weeks. At the end of the test the live weight, blood and feather weight, and full-drawn weight of each turkey was determined.

A growth faster than any previously reported by the station was obtained in this study. The mash and grain consumption per bird for 24 weeks was 58.05 and 56.12 lbs. for the Bronze and White Holland varieties, respectively, and the cost per pound of gain 14.7 cents and 15.3 cents, respectively. The feed required to produce a pound of gain increased from 2.56 to 7.71 lbs. as the poults matured. A protein level of about 20 per cent was maintained until the eighteenth week, and then decreased to 14.8 per cent at 24 weeks. The mortality rate was less than 7 per cent. Under the confinement system excellent market birds were produced.

Complete Sea Meal

All Live Stock Need It

A product based on Salt Water Fish Meal and Kelp (Sea Vegetation). Supplies Calcium, Phosphorus, Iodine, Manganese, Copper, etc., and all essential mineral salts organically combined. To be used 10% as the base in making poultry mash, dairy, hog and sheep feeds. Our recommended formulas based on 30 years of practical live stock feeding and offered you without charge, enables feed dealers to make their own feeds, better quality and at a less cost than average commercial feeds.

Write for particulars and samples.

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CHAPMAN'S RED-TOP

Side Lines for Elevators

Meat Scrap—50% Protein

Digester Tankage—60% Protein

Odorless Bone Meal

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105 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

A Better Business Bureau Report on Yeast

In a bulletin dated Oct. 16, the National Better Business Bureau makes the following statements concerning alleged misrepresentation by the Reel Products Co.:

For over thirty years, the Northwestern Yeast Co., Chicago, Ill., has manufactured a product known by the registered trade name "Yeast Foam." Since 1923, the concern has manufactured a yeast for feeding to live stock and poultry which they have designated as "Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam." This latter name is not registered, but, under it, the product has been widely advertised over a period of several years.

The Reel Products Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., also sells a yeast for feeding to live stock and poultry known as "Early Riser Yeast." In connection with the sale of its product, the Reel Products Co. has addressed letters to prospective purchasers containing statements of alleged cell counts of various yeasts and purporting to show the superiority of their product over competing brands. In general, the yeasts allegedly tested were not designated by name in these letters; but the Northwestern product was.

Questioning the accuracy of the results of these tests and of certain other statements made by the Reel Products Co., the Northwestern Yeast Co. requested the Bureau to make an impartial investigation. The results of this investigation are set forth herewith. No attempt has been made to make comparative tests of yeast products for it is not the function of the Bureau to establish relative values for competing merchandise. The sole purpose of our investigation was to determine the truth of certain disputed statements by the Reel Products Co., particularly with reference to the Northwestern Yeast Co. due to the former's designation of the latter by name.

A letter from the Reel Products Co. to a Wisconsin firm contained purported cell counts of seven yeast products, Northwestern Yeast being specifically named.

Other sales letters asserted that these counts showed that "Early Riser Yeast" contains from 21 to 54% more yeast cells than any sample we have been able to obtain."

The Reel Products Co. was asked for copies of their laboratory tests and for the names of the yeasts included but did not reply to this request. Accordingly a sample of Northwestern Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam was obtained on the open market by the Chicago Better Business Bureau and submitted, unidentified as to name, to a reputable laboratory for a yeast count. This laboratory reported the cell count which showed there were several hundred times as many yeast cells in Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam as were reported by the Reel Products Co.

Presumably in answer to an inquiry concerning the comparative number of live yeast cells in Early Riser Yeast and Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam, Reel Products Co. advised that "There is no scientific way that a chemist can give you an exact count of the live yeast cells." Contacts inform us, to the contrary, that the percentage of live and dead yeast cells in a product can be determined accurately in several ways.

Practical Poultry Farming

by L. M. Hurd

extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

Price \$3.50, f. o. b. Chicago

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

In another letter Reel Products Co. stated: "It is possible to see with a naked eye a great many more yeast cells in the sample containing Early Riser Yeast than in the various brands we have been able to obtain." Scientific authorities inform us, however, that the yeast cell cannot be seen by the naked eye.

Feed Men See Better Business Ahead

A general improvement in business conditions in the Northwest is already noted by leaders of the feed industry, according to Charles England, president of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington. While this improvement thus far is not startling in character or extent, it is nevertheless distinctly felt by the feed industry and has inspired a renewed confidence in the future, according to Mr. England.

"The agricultural situation at the present moment," said Mr. England, "is one to inspire optimism and confidence in a steady upturn of business. Prices of feedstuffs have reached the lowest point in many years; so low, in fact, that no further decreases of any consequences are generally looked for. This provides the poultrymen and dairymen with the lowest feeding costs which most of them have ever experienced. At the same time everything points to a steady, if slow, advance in prices of poultry and dairy products."

"There is a special reason to look for an improved condition in the dairy industry. Dairymen, through their own efforts, are taking steps to improve the market for dairy products and there is every reason to anticipate their success."

"The feed industry, as I sense their sentiment, feels that the present moment finds us considerably past the turning point and well started on the road toward a renewed prosperity."

Livestock Fattening Prospects Promising

With low prices prevailing both for feeder animals and for grain, the prospects for profits from fattening livestock for market are better than usual this year, says Prof. W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division at University Farm (Minn.). Mr. Peters points out that many cattle and lambs are coming to market from sections of the country where cattle and sheep are maintained entirely on grass and hay. Most of these localities suffered from drouth during the past summer and, as a consequence, the cattle and lambs are thinner and lighter than usual, and are selling at prices much lower than for some years.

In a recent statement, Mr. Peters said, "We have the peculiar situation of low-priced grain and high priced roughage prevailing in the cash market for these farm crops. The fattening of cattle and sheep requires a high proportion of grain and a low proportion of roughage in the ration. We have, therefore, low-priced feeder animals and low-priced grain, favoring the fattening of livestock."

"Any farmer who has a supply of wheat, barley, oats or rye, and who is fortunate enough to have a little cash or credit, can purchase thin cattle or lambs with the assurance at least that there is less risk than usual in the cattle or lamb fattening enterprise this year and a greater probability of a satisfactory profit than usual. Farmers who can feed their small grain crops to livestock, turning them into good meat, are likely to be pretty well paid for such grain."

The Holly Alfalfa Products Co.

HOLLY, COLO.

Manufacturers of

ALFALFA MEAL

Medium Ground, in new bags
Choice—Number One and
Number Two

ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mash
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ALL GRADES
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LEAF MEAL AND
DUPLEX FINE GROUND
FOR YOUR MASH FEEDS

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Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co.
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Standard for 35 Years

Because we have constantly improved our methods of manufacture over a period of 35 years, our Meat Feeds have the confidence and are in constant demand by Poultrymen and Feed Mixers everywhere.

DARLING & COMPANY

Dept. No. M

Chicago, Ill.

Urges Uniform Laws and Administration

(From an address prepared by D. W. McMillen, pres., Am. Feed Mfr's Ass'n for delivery at the convention of the Ass'n of Am. Feed Control Officials, and read by Secretary Brown.)

In making an appeal for greater uniformity in the matter of state feed laws and in their administration Mr. McMillen, among other things, said:

A satisfactory degree of uniformity in this important work cannot prevail until such time as all parties involved (including manufacturers) are willing to lay aside petty and personal ideas and prejudices and join hands in an honest and sincere effort for that degree of coordinated effort which will be of the greatest good to the greatest number.

While it is true that state feed inspection laws are not uniform, yet the fact nevertheless remains that there are certain fundamental principles of a relatively uniform nature prevalent in such laws and I am therefore impressed with the idea that if uniform rules and regulations were in effect in the several states for the intelligent enforcement of the basic law, that much greater uniformity is possible of attainment than now prevails, and without changing a single word of a single statute.

Many of the unpleasant experiences of feed control officials with feed manufacturers have their origin in the fact that practically the same laws are differently interpreted and administered through different sets of rules and regulations created by different officials, with the result that the manufacturer with the best of intentions occasionally finds himself in a predicament from which it is some times embarrassing for him to extricate himself without causing a greater or less degree of doubt in the mind of the feed control official as to his integrity and his desire to comply with established requirements.

Basic conditions are fundamentally the same throughout the length and breadth of this country, and I am impelled to assert that in my opinion, one intelligent set of rules and regulations would be equally effective for necessary police control of our industry and afford adequate protection to the user of feedingstuffs in any one and in all of the 47 states of our Union now having a feed inspection law of some description.

The mixed feed manufacturer is at all times endeavoring to keep his prices of feeds to the ultimate consumer at lowest possible levels and this is particularly true during the present period of general agricultural depression. I, therefore, desire to express a sincere belief that a substantial reduced price benefit can accrue to users of feedingstuffs through the adoption and enforcement of a nation wide code of rules and regulations strictly adhered to by all feed control officials without any additional frills or furbelows by any official and I am most serious in offering this suggestion for your most careful consideration.

It is to the mutual interest of manufacturer, control official, and user of feedingstuffs if the results of analyses and the determination of ingredients of official samples of feeds collected under the police provisions of feed inspection laws be promptly reported to the manufacturer or the person responsible for the sale of the commodity in the particular state in which the official sample was collected.

Collection of official samples for analyses. If this task be improperly performed the entire work of feed inspection must, of necessity, be improperly performed. An error in sampling cannot be corrected in the laboratory or anywhere else. I am not aware that your association has ever given any serious consideration to this feature, and I, therefore, would like to suggest the possible adoption of uniform methods of collecting samples as well as the use of uniform appliances for this important phase of feed inspection work.

A ruling by an individual state official which does not conform, or is out of harmony with rulings of neighboring states and which may or may not be impossible of intelligent enforcement is, to say the least,

undesirable and a prolific trouble breeder between manufacturer and control official.

The year 1931 will witness regular legislative sessions in 42 of our states. It may be expected that considerable legislation affecting the feed industry will be proposed, and it would seem that your association might very properly appoint an active and representative legislative committee with authority from your association to act for it in the way of recommendations in such cases where unwise legislation may be proposed and to urge that in states where changes are being considered that the principles of the uniform feed bill prepared and adopted by your association be considered as paramount and any deviations therefrom discouraged.

Washington.—Lifting of the duty of 0.82 gold pesos per metric ton on linseed was the only change made in Argentine export duties for the month of November, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce from Acting Commercial Attache James G. Burke, at Buenos Aires.

Ottawa, Canada: Proposal that the Dominican government grant a bonus to western wheat farmers whose wheat crops were caught in the rain and snow storms this fall is being given serious consideration by the department of agriculture. It costs 3 cents a bushel to dry tough wheat and 5 cents a bushel to dry damp wheat. The proposal which the department has under consideration is said to be that the Dominion offer to pay 1½ cents a bushel on the grain if the province would pay a like amount. It is estimated that 100,000,000 bu., will have to be artificially dried.

YOUR POULTRY MASHES NEED VITAMIN D not just cod liver oil

AS A BUSINESS-LIKE comparison, why use ordinary cod liver oil in your mashes, when Nopco XX with its increased and standardized Vitamin D potency *will do the job at only 1/8% total ration and at lower cost?*

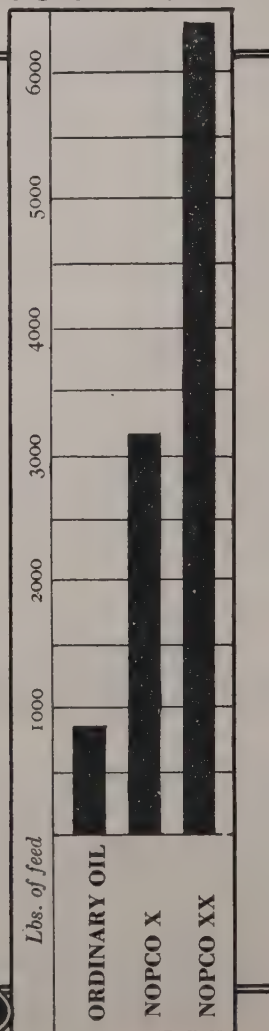
National Oil Products Company is the only concern that has been granted the right by the Columbia University patented process to extract Vitamin D from cod liver oil. Vitamin D is extracted from pure cod liver oil by this process and added in measured amounts to other lots of pure cod liver oil. The potency is thus increased and controlled, making Nopco XX the surest and most economical means of furnishing Vitamin D protection for your mashes. Nopco XX is fully guaranteed.

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Your customers need Vitamin D in their feeds to pull their flocks through the molt and to help build up a reserve of Vitamin D for heavy winter egg production. Will your mashes fill this need?

Nopco xx is well worth looking into. What would you like to know about it? Prices, service facts, and other information gladly furnished. Write us.

NOPCO XX Meets an 8 weeks
=test on POULTRY before it=
leaves our plant.



The above chart indicates the amount of feed to which one gallon of cod liver oil will supply adequate Vitamin D.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO.
INCORPORATED
EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND FACTORY
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"The power required to operate this mill is much less than we expected"

Guazy & Sawyer.

Here is the letter:

Dysart, Iowa.

We have had a very good chance to give the Blue Streak No. 30 a real try-out as we have been grinding alfalfa hay for over three months. The power required to operate this mill is much less than we expected.

And another feature we think is a big advantage to us is cutting the hay before starting to grind. This gives it no chance to rap on the cylinder as is the case with some mills I have seen.

Besides grinding hay we have used it to do all grinding such as barley and oats, and it has given us wonderful satisfaction, and done more than we expected.

GUAZY & SAWYER,
by R. H. G.,
Dysart, Iowa.

The progress of Blue Streak Custom Mills has been steady and sure. Mill and elevator owners were the first to realize its superior performance and profit making possibilities. Then power companies. Now many state experiment stations are publishing feed grinding reports which give unbiased and exact ratings of the leading types and makes of feed grinding.

Investigate the Blue Streak before you purchase a feed grinder.

[The Blue Streak catalog is FREE. Write for a copy containing full information about the Triple Reduction Process and why the Heavy Duty Blue Streak is easy running and fast grinding. Send today.]

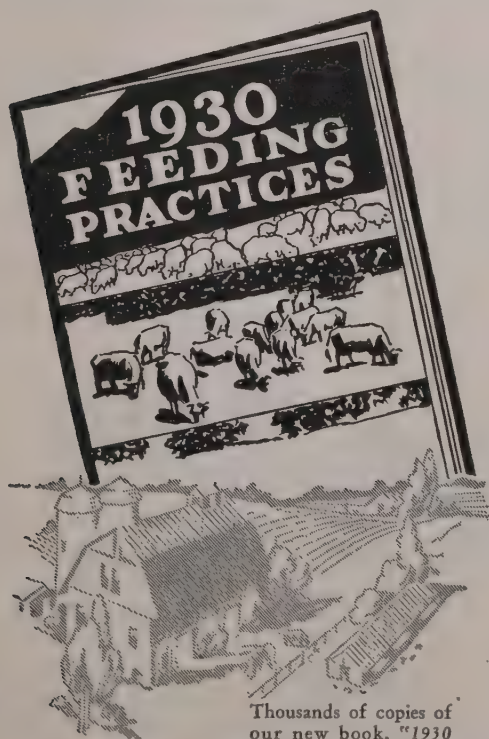
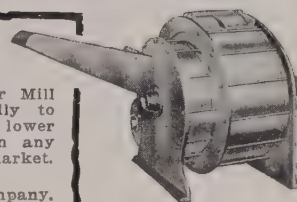
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CUSTOM MILL

GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.

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Thousands of copies of our new book, "1930 Feeding Practices," will be distributed to livestock and dairy farmers this year. Here is the latest authoritative information on how to feed COTTONSEED MEAL for greater profits. The rations and feeding information in this book have been indorsed by leading livestock authorities the nation over. This great educational program speeds up the sale of feeds showing COTTONSEED MEAL on the Analysis Tag.



Cottonseed Meal

--the favorite protein concentrate of thousands of livestock and dairy farmers.

This widespread, rapidly increasing demand for Cottonseed Meal can mean but one thing for wide-awake feed dealers and feed manufacturers—*turnover*. More than ever before feeders are going to demand *results* in the feeds they buy. A great national educational program, plus results in the barn, feed lot and on the range, has established COTTONSEED MEAL in the minds of feeders as the nation's most dependable and economical protein concentrate. Cottonseed Meal in the feed you sell means quicker sales, greater volume and increased profits. It also means dependable results at minimum cost.

U-230

National Cottonseed Products Association

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Dallas, Texas

Columbia National Bank Bldg.
Columbia, South Carolina

Meeting of Feed Control Officials

Nearly 100 men, representing the feed industry and feed control, were present at the 22nd annual convention of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, held in Washington, on Oct. 23-24. Among the speakers were C. W. Crawford, principal chemist in charge of interstate supervision of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, U. S. D. A.; W. M. White, chief of food control of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration; M. McIntyre of Postdam, N. Y., president of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, and D. W. McMillen, president American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n (the last however by proxy in the person of L. F. Brown, secretary of the organization).

Mr. Crawford said that the beneficial effects of feed control legislation do not stop with the good accruing to the farmer who buys feed, but extend also to farmers producing raw materials from which the feeds are made and to the feed manufacturing industry. The equitable enforcement of these laws goes a long way toward the elimination of unfair competition. "Unquestionably the enforcement of feed control legislation has added greatly to the welfare of that element of the agricultural industry which produces the raw materials for feeds and to the feed manufacturers themselves. There are very few industrial groups in this country who have been more consistent supporters of fair, equitable legislation controlling their industries than the feed manufacturers."

Mr. White spoke of the increasing co-operation between industry and regulatory bodies. He said both sides were gradually learning that neither was out to "get" the other. Industry, he said, realizes the importance of stamping out adulteration not only of human food but of animal feed. Publicity is a great help, and bulletin announcements are great deterrents to adulteration. The effectiveness of state control of feed-stuffs, he said, has enabled the federal government to devote more time to enforcement of the laws concerning human food.

A. W. Clark, of Geneva, N. Y., president of the association, in his annual address, reviewed the work of the association during the last 22 years. He said that the work of the association was making itself felt in the increasing efficiency in enforcement of state laws.

The greatest stumbling block to the adoption of uniform feed laws is the manufacture of feed containing low grade materials, he declared. Such things as corn cobs and peanut shells, he said, should not be used for feeds. Mr. Clark suggested that the convention take under advisement the question of starting a bulletin service through which members could keep in touch with each other. This suggestion was referred to the executive committee.

The address by Mr. McMillen, in which he stressed the importance of uniformity in state laws, and their interpretation, is printed in substance elsewhere in this number of the Journal.

Makes Recommendations to Executive Comm.

At the afternoon session, Oct. 24, the association adopted the following recommendations of the executive committee:

That the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists be requested to appoint W.

C. Griem as associate referee for the study of biological methods of feed containing cod liver oil and similar products.

That the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists be requested to permit the feed chemists to have a sectional meeting at such time as is practicable.

That the present definition for shrimp meal be made official.

That the tentative definition for table scrap be continued another year.

That the following tentative definition of dried buttermilk feed be adopted: "Dried buttermilk feed is the product resulting from the removal of water from clean, sound buttermilk derived from natural cream to which no foreign substances have been added, excepting such as is necessary and permitted in the manufacture of butter. It contains not more than eight per cent of moisture, not more than 13 per cent of mineral matter (ash) and not less than six per cent of butter fat."

That the present tentative definition of dried skim milk be made official.

That the present tentative definition of condensed skimmed milk be made official.

That the following tentative definitions be adopted for future discussion:

"Cod liver oil is the product obtained by extraction of part of the oil from cod livers. It shall be labeled vitamin D sub-standard cod liver oil if its vitamin potency, when measured by the A. O. A. C. tests, fails to produce the minimum calcification as accepted.

"Oat chop, ground oats, pulverized oats, crushed oats and crimped oats consists of the entire product made by grinding, chopping, cutting, crushing or crimping oats.

"Oat groats are the kernels produced from cleaned and dried oats in the process of manufacturing oat meal.

"Hulled oats or undried oat groats are the kernels produced from the undried grain in the process of hulling oats.

"Oat meal, ground oat groats is the product produced by cutting, cracking, or grinding oat groats.

"Rolled oat groats (rolled oats) is the product obtained in the process of rolling oat groats.

"Oat mill feed is the by-product produced in the manufacture of oat groats, and consists of oat hulls, oat shorts and oat middlings.

"Corn chop, ground corn or cracked corn is the entire product made by grinding, cutting or chopping the grain of Indian corn and may be fine, medium or coarse and must be cool, neither weevily, rancid nor musty, and shall not contain more than four per cent of foreign material.

"Screened corn chop, screened ground corn, or screened cracked corn, is the coarse portion of corn chops, ground corn or cracked corn, from which most of the fine particles have been removed, and must be cool, neither weevily, rancid nor musty, and shall not contain more than 4 per cent of foreign material.

"Corn meal (feeding) is finely ground unbolted corn.

"Corn bran is the outer coating of the corn kernel, with little or no starchy part or germ, and must be cool, neither weevily, rancid nor musty.

"Corn feed meal is the fine siftings obtained in the manufacture of screened corn chop, screened ground corn or screened cracked corn, with or without aspiration products added, and must be cool, neither weevily, rancid nor musty.

"Corn grits or hominy grits are the fine or medium sized hard flinty portions of Indian corn containing little or no bran or germ.

"Corn screenings are the small light grains of corn, parts of grains of corn and/or other cereals, and other materials having feeding value, obtained by screening shelled corn, excluding sand, dirt, and other similar inert materials.

"Whole-pressed cottonseed, prime quality, is the product resulting from subjecting the whole sound, mature, clean unde-oiled cottonseed to pressure for the extraction of oil and includes the entire cottonseed, less the oil extracted, and the lint removed. It shall be designated and sold according to its protein content.

"Ground whole-pressed cottonseed, prime quality, is the whole pressed cottonseed

R. T. FRIEND
Lafayette Indiana
Unlimited supplies
Pure Dried Buttermilk
Pure Dried Skimmilk
Semi-Solid Buttermilk
Carlots and L. C. L.
Prices and Samples on request.

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Stock the Nationally Advertised
PERFECTION DOG FOOD
for the convenience of local dog and kennel owners. It's a cooked and prepared meat-cereal food for dogs, all breeds and puppies, all ages. Write for attractive dealers' proposition.
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GOOD BARLEY
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Salina Kansas
Wheat - Corn - Kaffir - Seeds

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix
Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.
"COMBINATION" MILLS
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.

Clean, White Louisiana SALT
99.84% Pure
Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants.
Best for Your Trade.
Will not cake or harden.
Costs no more.
Get samples for feed mixing.
Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
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Sales Representative
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ground. It shall be designated and sold according to its protein content."

That the definition for oat flour and elevator cleanings remain under the classification of definitions for future discussion.

That the present alfalfa committee be retained.

That a committee be appointed to study the question of using hoofs, horns and hair, when reduced to a liquid form in animal by-product feeds.

That the committee on sampling function again next year.

Because the committee on corn chop and related products was unable to obtain any information pertaining to the character or existence of synthetic hominy feed, the matter was dropped.

The association adopted for future discussion the following common English names for equivalent official terms:

Limestone, chalk, oyster shell for calcium carbonate; precipitated chalk for calcium carbonate, precipitated; red pepper for capicum; blue vitriol for copper sulphate; red oxide of iron for ferric oxide; copperas for ferrous sulphate; corn sugar for glucose; milk sugar for lactose; epsom salts for magnesium sulphate; cream of tartar for potassium bitartrate; saltpetre for potassium nitrate; baking soda for sodium bicarbonate; salt for sodium chloride; soda saltpetre for sodium nitrate; glauber's salt for sodium sulphate; sulphur for sulphur; dicalcium phosphate for seven dicalcium phosphate; bone ash for tricalcium phosphate; phosphated limestone for tricalcium phosphate and calcium carbonate; rock phosphate for tricalcium phosphate (natural); bone black for tricalcium phosphate and carbon.

It was made clear that the association does not recommend the use of these ingredients in mixed feed, but when they are used, the common English name as adopted should be stated on applications for registration and on tags. When an official definition has been adopted for an ingredient of mixed feed, the ingredient should be listed under its official name instead of the common English name shown above.

After discussion it was decided to eliminate from the tentative definitions of corn

feed meal, corn bran, screened corn chop, screened ground corn or screened cracked corn, and corn chop, ground corn or cracked corn a sentence reading, "if the product be heated, weevily, rancid or musty, it shall be plainly marked off quality."

This phrase was referred to the corn chop committee to use as a basis for formulating a definition which will apply not only to damaged corn products, but to all damaged grain.

Tentative definitions of hominy meal and hominy feed proposed by the executive committee were left open for future discussion. The proposed hominy meal definition reads: "Hominy meal is a mixture of corn bran, corn germ, with or without a partial extraction of the oil, and a part of the starchy portion of either yellow or white corn kernel, obtained in the manufacture of hominy, hominy grits or table meal, and shall contain at least 5 per cent of fat and must be cool, neither weevily, rancid nor musty."

The proposed hominy feed definition reads: "Hominy feed is a mixture of corn, bran, corn germ, with a partial extraction of the oil and a part of the starchy portion of either yellow or white corn kernel, obtained in the manufacture of hominy, hominy grits or table meal, and must be cool, neither weevily, rancid nor musty."

The tentative definition of condensed cultured skimmed milk was changed slightly, then adopted as official. As changed the definition reads: "Condensed soured skimmed milk (feeding) is the product resulting from the removal of a considerable portion of water from the clean, sound, skimmed milk, which has been soured by a suitable culture of lactic bacteria. It contains not less than 27 per cent total solids."

The association adopted a resolution stating that it was the sense of the organization that names of feed materials should not be

misleading as to kind, character or nature of material; that they should be expressed in their common English names and that if a descriptive name is used the material must correspond with the name.

It was decided to send out collaborative samples to determine for moisture, ash, fat, fiber and protein.

Resolutions were passed, expressing the association's regret at the death of Dr. B. B. Ross, state chemist of Alabama; Dr. J. B. Weems, chief chemist of Virginia, and Dr. E. A. Reed, of the United States Department of Agriculture, former members of the association.

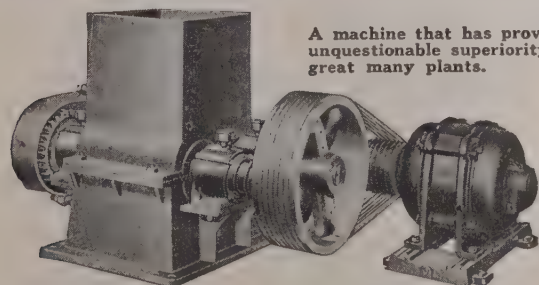
G. G. Freary, of Vermilion, S. D., was elected president of the association, George E. Grattan, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., was chosen vice-president, and L. E. Bopst, of College Park, Md., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

G. L. Bidwell, of the U. S. D. A., Washington, was retained as chairman of the executive committee. W. B. Griem, of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, Madison, was elected to the executive committee in place of J. C. Mohler, of Topeka, Kansas, and H. R. Kraybill, of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., was re-elected to the committee.

Tell me not in mournful numbers wheat brokers are in a dream, or that the trade is dead that slumbers and things are not what they seem. Talk not too much of depression, thinking that the worst is yet to come. Think not of a price recession or that business is on the bum. Make your deals and deal in earnest. To go broke is not your goal. Pessimistic talk makes trouble. Keep price cutters in control. Years of profit all remind us that our business can be fine if we all keep on being cheerful without a frown or constant whine.

*You Need Look No Further for a Sturdy,
Dependable and Efficient Corn Crusher*

**HERE IS THE UNIQUE
SAW TOOTH CRUSHER**



A machine that has proven its unquestionable superiority in a great many plants.

This is the one crusher that has the ability to crush ear corn with the husks adhering to the corn. It plows right through the ears, day in and day out, giving unusual capacity, and consuming a surprisingly small amount of power.

This crusher often takes the place of a sheller as it removes the kernels in the crushing process so that when the crushed corn is passed over a scalper, the husks and cobs are removed from the shelled corn.

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ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 ROBINSON BLDG. MUNCY, PENNA.
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HAINES
FEED
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(PATENTED)

Built with receiving hopper below or above the floor. Made in two sizes:

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50 cubic ft. or 40 bu.

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100 cubic ft. or 80 bu.

Furnished with pulley for belt drive or with electric motor for independent operation.



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Bulletin 22

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THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION-OHIO

Feed Trade Notes

Sales of dried skimmed milk for animal feeding, for the first 9 months of 1930, are reported as 120 per cent greater than for the corresponding period in 1929.

When winter comes and the farmers have ample spare time to talk, the alert dealers will improve the opportunity to preach the gospel of good feed and good seed.

On motion of the members of the Ohio Grain Mill & Feed Dealers at the recent Columbus convention, Pres. Hall has appointed a special committee to consider the proposal to reduce feed license fees. This committee is to report at the next meeting of the executive committee.

Country elevator owners in many sections of the country report corn being held for home feeding or for sale to nearby feeders, instead of its being sold to the elevators.

The board of governors of the Oregon Feed Dealers' Ass'n announces that plans have been made for close co-operation with the Oregon State College in assuring the maintenance of the present high quality of feed produced by Oregon manufacturers. The association is also taking steps to urge the tariff commission to recommend to Pres. Hoover, a reduction in the present \$6 per ton duty on oriental concentrates used in the manufacture of poultry and dairy feeds. The Pacific Coast is exclusively a consumer, not a producer, of these materials, most of which must be imported from the Orient. It is felt, therefore, that the present duty protects no American industry, but does work a hardship on agricultural groups on the Pacific Coast.

Des Moines, Ia.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., vegetable oil manufacturers and distributors, have established a Middle Western distribution branch in this city, and plans to

operate the plant at capacity next season and will undertake a campaign to encourage Iowa farmers to raise more flax.

Rochester, Minn.—The Harlan Flour and Feed Co., of Minneapolis, has purchased the mill, business, and good will of the Rochester Feed & Seed Co., of this city, and B. O. Anderson has been retained as manager.

Des Moines, Iowa—Vy Mo Products Co. is a new feed manufacturing firm just incorporated in Des Moines. Harold Collis, of St. Paul, is president of the company; C. C. Ash, of Des Moines, is vice-president and manager, and C. M. Stormes, of Des Moines, secretary-treasurer.

Cincinnati, O.—L. C. Lord, Early & Daniel Co., is one of a committee of seven which is taking an active interest in obtaining a new poultry and dairy building at Ohio State University. The other members are: Chas. Sawyer, Hoytville; G. S. Vickers, Columbus; Wm. Stone, Ohio Marble Co., Piqua; B. R. Wright, hatcheryman and farmer, Peebles; J. O. VanSickle, poultryman and farmer, Cardington; Chas. Teele, hatcheryman, Columbus.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the December delivery:

	Oct. 11	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8
Bran	\$21.10	\$22.00	\$20.75	\$19.65	\$18.75
Shorts	23.50	24.00	22.75	21.00	19.75
Midds.	20.75	21.00	20.75	19.50	18.70

Columbia, S. C.—The Federal Trade Commission began hearings here on Nov. 10, in its investigation of cotton seed prices. They are expected to last several weeks.

Barley as a Hog Feed

The nine points below summarize results of six barley feeding tests at the University of Nebraska college of agriculture:

1. The results of these tests indicate that barley may be substituted either wholly or partially for corn in hog rations when a suitable supplement is used.

2. Soaked, coarsely ground barley proved to be 86 per cent as efficient as corn per unit of weight.

3. Coarsely ground barley self-fed was 84 per cent as valuable as corn, pound for pound.

4. Whole barley self-fed was 80 per cent as effective as shelled corn from the standpoint of economy of gain.

5. Where whole barley was soaked, its efficiency was only 78 per cent that of corn.

6. Pigs self-fed either ground or whole barley consumed more grain than similar pigs fed corn. Where ground barley and shelled corn were available to the same pigs, more corn than barley was consumed.

7. It appears that pigs fed barley and tankage are unable to adjust their protein intake to their needs as well as pigs fed corn and tankage.

8. Pigs fed corn gained from 7 to 27 per cent more rapidly than similar pigs receiving barley.

9. Feeding soaked ground barley three times a day did not increase the rate or efficiency of gain over feeding twice daily.

Burning corn on the cob is being considered by the Argentine state railways, as an economy over dear coal.



A 24-INCH MONARCH GRINDS 3 TONS OF EGG MASH PER HOUR

At a cost of only 60 cents per ton Bancroft Elevator Co. are grinding ton after ton of egg mash at the rate of three tons per hour on their

Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill With Pneumatic Products Collector

They also ground 4570 pounds of corn, oats and barley in thirty minutes in a recent test. Here is what they say about their mill "it has helped us get new customers and satisfy our old ones." If you are having trouble meeting competition or want to reduce grinding costs get the details of this the Monarch Attrition Mill with air collector.

Ask for Catalog ID.

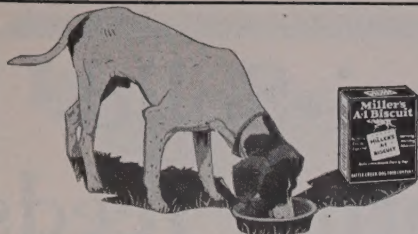
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FLOUR AND FEED MILL MACHINERY



Steady Profits for You In This Market

DOGS and dog owners offer a wonderfully profitable market for seed and feed dealers. And Miller's A-1 Foods with their national advertising in the leading dog and outdoor publications and on the radio, and local advertising right in your own community, offer you an opportunity to cash in on the steady profits of this market.

Miller's A-1 are foods that dogs like, and foods that have been scientifically balanced to give dogs everything they need to keep healthy and happy. They give satisfaction to dogs and to their owners, which results in steady repeat business for you.

Send today for complete information about the profitable Miller line.

Battle Creek Dog Food Co.
1164 State St. BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



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(Process and Product Patent Applied)

A Real Money Maker

At one time the big talking point for feeds was protein, fats, carbohydrates and minerals. These are still important but the big appeal today is Vitamins. Put Vitamins in your feed—talk Vitamins and you speak the language your customers want to hear. That is the reason for the great success of VITAMILK, the richest known source of Vitamins A, B, C, D and E in one product on the market today. Made especially for the mixed feed manufacturer. 1% VITAMILK gives protection on Vitamins A, B, C, D, and E. Double protection on Vitamin D because VITAMILK contains IRRADIATED Concentrated Yeast and VITAMIN D CONCENTRATES in Cod Liver Oil. Also contains High Lactic Buttermilk and Potassium Iodine.

A proven Vitamin product that makes better feeds, increases sales and produces more profit for the feed manufacturer. Write today for booklet and further details.

Dawes Dry Milk Co.

15th and Platte

Denver, Colo.

**"That trade-mark means
you are getting**



Pure 34% Linseed Meal"


Farmers have used high-grade Linseed Meal for years and know that it increases their profits.

It will pay you as a dealer to do your part in preserving this confidence in Linseed Meal by making sure that all you sell is of the very highest quality. Be sure that it is *pure 34% Linseed Meal*.

All Linseed Meal which bears the triangle trade-mark is pure 34% Linseed Meal and is produced by the leading crushers of America, who have pledged themselves to uphold the traditional high quality of Linseed Meal. They feel this is the best way to preserve the confidence that farmers and dealers have in Linseed Meal. Be sure that Linseed Meal is contained in all the ready-mixed feeds you sell. Show your customers it's listed on the label.

Write for free feeding book which is full of valuable feeding information. Also a chart of balanced rations for all farm animals. Both will be sent free upon request.

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
811 Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.


**Linseed
MEAL**
The Universal Protein Feed

Southern Feed Men Meet

The fifth annual meeting of the Southern Mixed Feed Mfr's Ass'n, which was held in Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 21-23, was one of the most interesting and important conventions this hustling organization has ever held. Trade practice rules, milling in transit privileges and freight rates were the chief topics for discussion.

Due to serious illness, Pres. C. B. Fretwell was unable to be present and V.-P. E. Wilkinson presided. His annual report was presented, however, and it was listened to with careful attention. Among other things, his report stated that although the trade practice conference which the southern manufacturers had initiated had not resulted as satisfactorily as might have been hoped, it had at least awakened millers from coast to coast to evils of long-time bookings. He believed the most important problem confronting mixers at present, however, was the threatened abolition of transit privileges, which the convention later went into very thoroughly. He made a plea for an effort, to be shared perhaps by producers and processors, to increase the consumption of butter, milk and eggs in the United States at least to the per capita standard now existent in Canada.

Reject Trade Commission Rules

J. B. Edgar, chairman of the committee on the trade practice conference, told of the present status of the conference. He explained that the rules offered to the commission had, in the main, two chief objects: the shortening of booking periods, especially those with guaranties against declines, and restrictions in the quantity of credit. Unfortunately the commission has refused to include any rule regarding long-time bookings, and has altered the wording of the credit rule so as to emasculate it. Consequently, said Mr. Edgar, his committee, composed of members of the mixed feed industry of the South, not nearly all of whom are members of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers' Association, has decided to reject the rules as revised by the Federal Trade Commission. The membership apparently agreed with the committee's stand, for a resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing this action and suggesting that the rules, as originally shaped, be adopted.

Secretary Rader of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, spoke briefly on the importance and value of the St. Louis Millfeed futures market and Secretary McGinnis of the Memphis Exchange, talked about the recent decision of the I. C. C., and of its proposal that the carriers abolish present milling in transit privileges. In closing, he made a plea for contributions to the fund that is being raised to fight the Commission's decision.

E. Wilkinson of Birmingham, was elected president to succeed C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C., at the concluding session. L. R. Hawley of the Quaker Oats Company, Memphis, was elected vice president, and W. A. Hall of the International Sugar Feed Mills, Memphis, treasurer. E. P. MacNicol, Memphis, was re-elected secretary.

The new executive committee includes A. F. Say, St. Louis; John M. Wilson, Meridian, Miss.; Mr. Fretwell, C. L. Whyte, Pine Bluff; John B. Edgar, Memphis; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, and G. G. Keith, Nashville.

The association adopted a resolution urging the members to do more educational work to stimulate national consumption of eggs, poultry and milk. It also adopted the trade practice rules suggested by its special committee, "as a code of ethics."

Sell Semi-Solid with all other feeds

And Make More Money, Of Course

THOUSANDS of feed dealers are beginning to realize that, when they sell Semi-Solid Buttermilk with other pig and chicken feed, they not only make more money out of the Semi-Solid but they also make more money out of other feeds.

Please keep in mind what Semi-Solid does for pigs and chickens.

Pigs and chickens have taste, the same as human beings. Semi-Solid Buttermilk has the greatest taste-appeal for pigs and chickens. Taste does for them exactly what it does for you. It increases the appetite.

And when they eat more, you sell more.

Therefore, when you sell Semi-Solid in conjunction with all other feeds, you not only make the extra profit on Semi-Solid, but you make *more* profit on all your other feeds because you *sell more of them*.

Finally, Semi-Solid is no longer hard to sell. The scientific facts are pretty well known.

Every farmer and every feeder now knows that when he uses Semi-Solid in conjunction with other feeds, he gets more eggs from his birds, he produces firmer pork quicker, and he is able to get bigger, better, milk-fed birds into the market in a shorter time.

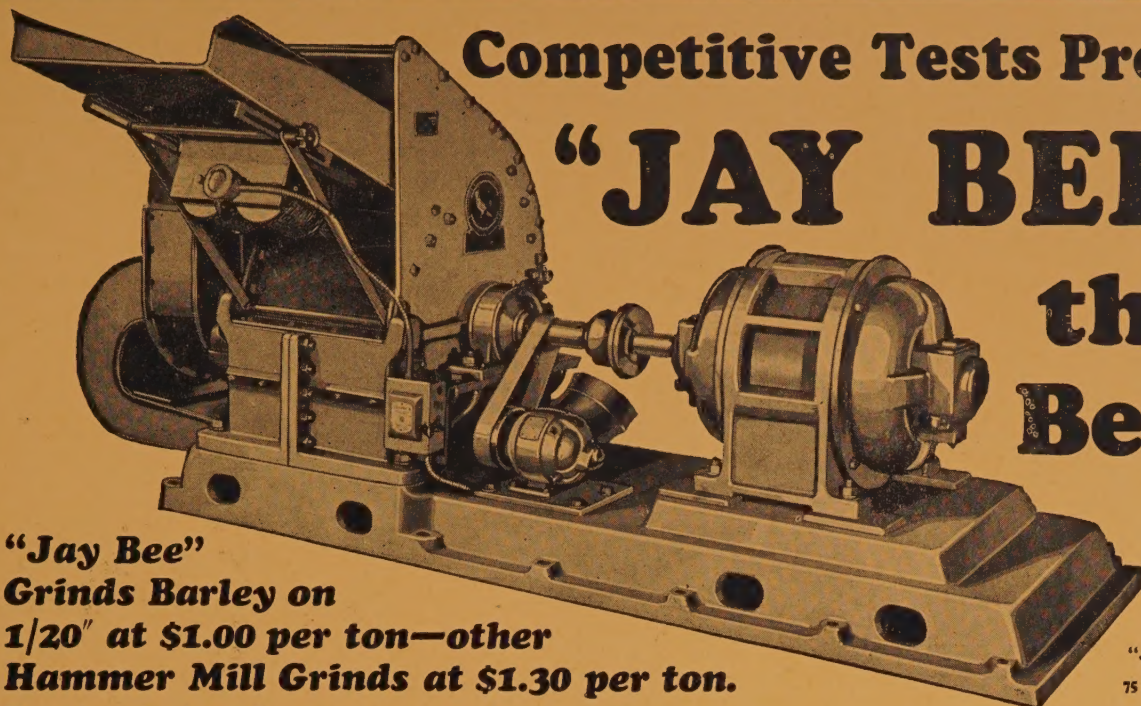
And he does it cheaper.

Therefore, every dealer who sells Semi-Solid in conjunction with other feeds not only makes more money from those feeds, *but he gets his money back quicker* because the farmers and feeders who are feeding Semi-Solid *get their money back quicker*.

That is why the sales of Semi-Solid Buttermilk are increasing so rapidly. The Consolidated Products Company has been obliged to increase its output of Semi-Solid again and again, because the use of Semi-Solid has proved to be a good deal for *everybody*.

Don't wait for a Consolidated salesman. *Send for one.*

If there is no Semi-Solid representative near you, write or telegraph Consolidated Products Company, 2400 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois.



Competitive Tests Prove "JAY BEE" the Best

"Jay Bee"
Grinds Barley on
1/20" at \$1.00 per ton—other
Hammer Mill Grinds at \$1.30 per ton.

"JAY BEE"
Model W
75 H. P.—D. C.

Facts from feed grinder users are many times more important to prospective feed grinder buyers than manufacturers' claims. For nearly every feed mill manufacturer claims to grind at the lowest cost per ton. They all can't do it—only one of them can. Who is right?

Claims like these only tend to confuse the buyer.

We have always maintained that users' results are what really count. When the preponderance of evidence in the field shows that any make of feed grinder leads in sales, length of time in service, and economy of maintenance that mill must be the one that grinds at the lowest cost per ton.

To prove the economy of the "Jay Bee" mill, and also of another make of hammer mill, a large milling plant in Missouri (name given on request) recently made a 2-hour test. Both mills were 75 H.P., D.C., 3600 R.P.M., equipped with automatic feeders and magnetic separators. At the right is the test:

When better feed grinders are built, Bossert will build them. Over 14,000 "Jay Bee" mills in use—more "Jay Bee" mills in the milling industry than all other hammer mills combined.

The "Jay Bee" is made in sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement: from 12 H. P. to 100 H. P. for belt, v-belt and direct-connected drives. Write for literature and complete details.

42 lb. Barley	"Jay Bee"	Other Mill
Screen - - - -	1/20"	1/20"
Power consumed - -	140 KW	132.5 KW
Amount ground - -	6272 lbs.	4587 lbs.
Time - - - -	2 hrs., 2 min.	2 hrs., 2 min.
Power cost at .225 KW	\$3.15	\$2.98

Note: The "Jay Bee" ground 1685 lbs. barley extra at a power cost of 17c. The grinding was at the rate of 3084 lbs. per hour for the "Jay Bee;" 2254 lbs. for the other mill. The "Jay Bee" ground 36% more than the other mill.

The cost per ton on the "Jay Bee" was \$1.00; the cost per ton on the other mill was \$1.30. 30% lower on the "Jay Bee"

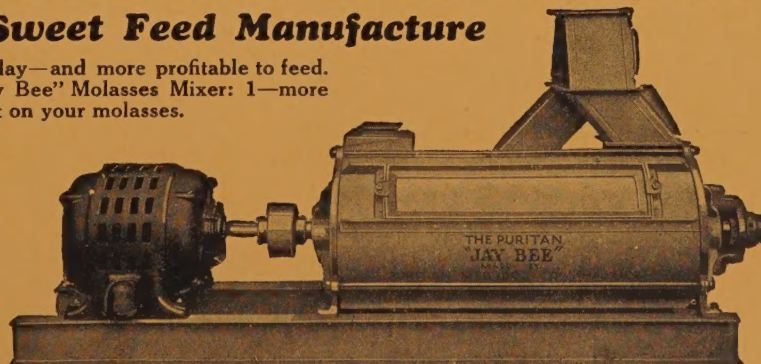
At the time of this test the "Jay Bee" hammers showed very little wear after 286 hours of grinding over a 3/32", 1/16" and 1/20" screen.

"JAY BEE" MOLASSES MIXER

Equip Your Plant for Sweet Feed Manufacture

Sweet feed is becoming more popular every day—and more profitable to feed. You can make a three way profit with a "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer: 1—more grinding profits; 2—your mixing profit; 3—profit on your molasses.

Users have proved that the "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer is the only mixer that will mix cold molasses in any proportion without balling the molasses in temperatures down to 20° below zero. The only mixer that distributes the molasses from 64 holes in the central hollow shaft. 28 beaters permit a thorough and uniform mixture of molasses and feed. Made in two sizes: for small and medium sized plants, and for large plants. Write for literature and users' reports of success.



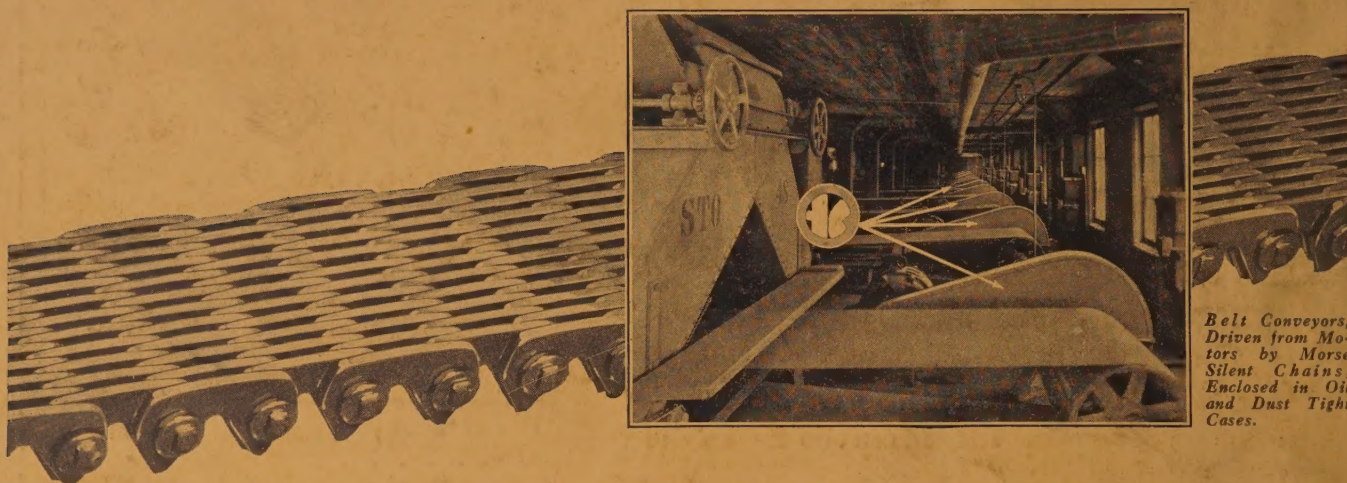
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